State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 19, 1864. [NO. 2481.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $10 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $15 00.
Advertisements inserted for $3 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and two dollars for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

Tax in Kind—Chatham County.

I WILL meet the Farmers of Chatham county at the following times and places to receive their lists of corn, short corn, buckwheat, rough rice, Irish potatoes, cured fodder, sugar, molasses of cane, molasses of sorghum, cotton, peas, beans, ground peas. At

Burns's Old Field District, Friday, Dec 16th, 1864.
Dr. Winslow's, Saturday, 17th
Silk Hope, Monday, 19th
John Stout's Tuesday, 20th.
Sampson Edwards's, Wednesday, 21st
Wm Matthews', Friday, 23d
Dorsett's, Saturday, 24th
Harper's X Roads, Wednesday, 28th
Locust Grove, Thursday, 29th.

The Farmers are required to list the entire crop of the above named produce whether gathered or not, including what may have been sold or consumed. We hope every producer will attend promptly.

T. C. WOMBLE, Assessor.
Dec'r 9 92-2wpd

Chatham County.

ALL Confederate Tax Payers are hereby notified that the list, valuations and enumerations made and taken by the Assessors can be examined by applying to J. A. Womack, Assessor, at Pittsborough, for fifteen days from date. I will attend at my office in Pittsboro, to receive any appeals that may be taken as to erroneous valuation and enumeration, on the 20th inst.

I will attend to receive the taxes due at the following times and places:

Pittsboro', 20th and 21st Dec'r 1864
Haywood, 22d " "
Council's, 23d " "
At Home, 24th " "
Silk Hope 26th " "
Dan'l Hackney's, Esq 27th " "
Locust Grove, 28th " "

The above appointments are made with a view to accommodate those who have 4 per cent. Certificates or money of the old issue on hand.

I will give further notice of the times I will attend at the usual places of collecting taxes not mentioned above.

One of the Assessors will attend with me to receive returns from those who had failed to list their property.

J. M. BYNUM, Collector 31st Dist. N. C.
Pittsboro', Dec'r 3. 91-125D

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4 They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5 Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6 Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8 Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them in their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9 During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill R B Saunders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co.
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stinson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P P Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallaghar,
Shelby, E Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McKin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEMMS,
Goldsboro', N C.

July 28th, 1864.

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and sounds accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $3 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a new book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern subjects. Price 75 cts

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition, Pictorial, still continues to be immensely popular. Price ($25 per hundred) 50 cts.

THE PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, Second Edition, is a new and popular book. It is entirely Southern and finely adapted to common schools Price 3 00

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, by L Branson, A M, is now used extensively, and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 3 00

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Third Edition is finely adapted to common schools. Price 3 00

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof L. Johnson of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a high school Arithmetic. Price 3 50

MYRTLE LEAVES, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, second edition, is a delightful book, and contains a beautiful story of a "Soldier's Love." Price 2 00

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, is sold largely. It gives the student much valuable information of the Historical portions of the Bible. Price 75 cts.

SONGS OF LOVE and LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady. Contains a popular collection of Songs and Ballads Price (per hundred $40) 75 cts.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER, compiled by Capt. T A Branson, is one of the best collections of songs and sentimental ballads ever published. Price (per hundred $50) 1 00

MORVEN AND LINDA, a tale of a soldier's love, is a rare and racy little book. Price ($12 per hundred) 25 cts

CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE, Second Edition, contains all the business forms extensively used Price 20 00.

SHEET MUSIC, a full assortment of the pieces published in the South. Price from 1 00 to 4 00

STATIONERY of all kinds, at moderate prices.

FANCY ARTICLES generally.

☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering goods to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

N B Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sept. 17. 76tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

THE NEWS.—We have to repeat—probably for the last time—that there is still no final result in Georgia. Sherman is so near to Savannah—fighting within 10 miles—that something decisive must very speedily occur, perhaps has occurred before we write this. We know so little of the force assembled at Savannah to meet Sherman, that we can form no opinion as to its sufficiency. The Georgia papers, however, which of course know more, maintain a tone of cheerfulness and confidence.

Nothing official has yet been received from Hood. From private accounts the battle of Franklin seems to have been a very sanguinary one, our loss being put at 3,500, including no less than six Generals, among them the gallant Cleburne. There is, as usual, a wide discrepancy in the accounts of losses, but it is evident that, notwithstanding his heavy loss, Hood gained a substantial victory.

In our own State, we are happy to record a defeat of the yankees at Kinston by our gallent townsman, Lieut. Col. Starr.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We think we can safely assure those members of the Legislature who were elected as opposed to the so-called peace party, and who are now offering resolutions and making speeches and giving votes, in accordance with the views of that party, and so much to its delight, that their course does not meet the approval of those by whom they were elected. We are very far from charging, or believing, that they are hostile to the cause of the Confederacy, or even lukewarm on the subject; but we cannot shut our eyes to the manifest effect of their course, which is, to weaken our own cause and dispirit and disaffect our own people, and to raise the hopes and increase the vigor of the enemy. We beg them to be assured that there is point in the jocular remark of their fellow-member who proposed now to say something against Abe Lincoln. The resolutions and speeches and votes referred to, are against Jeff. Davis and not a word against Abe Lincoln. We will not say that they are grasping after the shadow and losing the substance, but that while contending for one substance which they consider in danger, they are risking and almost necessarily losing the great substance of Confederate independence—that independence which is the first and vital object to be contended for and gained, for it involves all that these speeches and resolutions and votes contend for, *and a vast deal more*. If by opposing our own government they assist the yankees to prevail over us, or even if simply whilst banding their energies to secure certain rights from our own government they *allow* the yankees to prevail, all those rights are lost forever, and with them all other rights, and all property, and life itself jeopardied. We beg these Legislators therefore, if they will not moderate their hostility to our own government, at least to show a little more of the same feeling towards the yankee government. They might thus help the cause of the Confederacy, damage that of the yankees, and place themselves right before the people. At present, not a few are inclined to think that there is a prospect of more being lost than gained by the meeting of the present Legislature.

Of course we have no allusion in the above remarks to those members who were elected avowedly as of the pestilent "peace party." No body expected anything good from them; but it is not encouraging to see how many of the others act with them and play into their hands.

MR. POOL'S "PEACE" RESOLUTIONS DEFEATED.—A special dispatch last evening from our Legislative correspondent, T. P., says:

"The "Peace" resolutions introduced by Mr. Pool of Bertie [published in a late Observer] were tabled in the Senate to-day, 24 to 20. A motion to reconsider was defeated, 23 to 22."

This result would have been more gratifying if it had been arrived at with some approach to unanimity. That such resolutions should have been supported by 22 Senators is astonishing.

THE OLD ISSUE.—We again remind our readers of the approach of the period when the Old Issue of Treasury Notes will become worthless. Only sixteen days remain in which they can be converted into the New Issue. There was an indication that Congress might pass a law to extend the time, but as nothing conclusive has been done to that effect, and as Congress will doubtless take a recess in a few days till after the 1st of January, it is not well to make any calculations upon an extension of the time. Send in the notes at once. We are inclined to think that there is a large amount of them yet in the hands of the people, for they are paid to us daily. It might be well for those who hold considerable amounts to follow the example of a gentleman in an adjoining county who has just sent $11,000 of them to be invested in the untaxable 6 per cent. Confederate bonds, the most desirable description of Confederate securities, as we think. See advertisement of those bonds.

RELIEF OF OUR SUFFERING PRISONERS.—We understand that the Cumberland Hospital Association of this place has just appropriated nearly $2,000 of its funds to purchase tobacco for the Confederate prisoners at Elmira and Johnson's Island. Also that other amounts have been sent from this place for the same purpose; and that the citizens of Manchester, in this county, have just sent a large quantity of clothing and other useful articles.

It may be well to mention, that tobacco is better than money to send, and that it can be bought in Richmond cheaper than here, and transportation to Richmond saved.

PRISONERS.—The mortality among our unfortunate prisoners sent by sea to Savannah to be exchanged is very remarkable. A list is published of 117 who died on the passage to Savannah—117 out of less, we believe, than 5,000. Can it be that the yankee authorities have changed the place of exchange from Virginia to Savannah for the purpose of subjecting the poor fellows, sick and emaciated, to the trials of a sea voyage at this inclement season? The idea would be inadmissible as to any others than those whose avowed object is to exterminate the people of the South.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—On Tuesday afternoon last a youth named John Keyser, aged about 15, became entangled in the machinery at the Arsenal and Armory in this place, where he was working, and was crushed to death, being horribly mangled.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Patton from the Military committee reported favorably on the resolution to procure the release from active military service of certain infirm persons; and also from the minority of the same committee a dissent from the recommendation of the committee that the Governor be empowered to send the Home Guard out of the State. An amendment by the House making members' pay $50 instead of $45 as fixed by the Senate bill was concurred in. The House bill passed on Saturday, authorizing the sale of bonds, issue of treasury notes, &c., [see last Obs.] was passed under a suspension of the rules.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Dargan of Anson offered the following:

"Resolved, That all of the Home Guards and Senior Reserves, assigned to light duty, be and the same are hereby discharged from further military service."

Mr Fowle of Wake regretted to oppose anything in favor of the classes named, but thought it not only of no practical importance, but amounting to nullification of the C. S. military laws, with which the General Assembly had nothing to do. Mr. Dargan advocated the passage of the resolution and moved it be put upon its several readings. Mr. Fowle moved it be laid on the table. So ordered by the House.

The Senate bill to provide for the mileage and per diem of members being before the House, Mr. Calloway moved to amend by making the per diem $40 instead of $45. Rejected. Mr. Cobb moved to amend by saying $40 instead of $45. Not agreed to. Mr. Dargan moved to amend by making the per diem $50, which amendment was adopted, and the bill passed under a suspension of the rules and was sent to the Senate.

The unfinished business of Friday last, the consideration of the habeas corpus resolutions, [published in the Observer of the 5th inst.,] being before the House, Mr. Headen addressed the House, bringing to a close his remarks of Thursday and Friday last, in favor of the resolutions. After some further discussion the resolutions were put to the vote and adopted, by yeas 63, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ashworth, Banks, Beam, Bellbury, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Brown of Madison, Bryan, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Costner, Cowles, Craige, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Gidney, Grissom, Gudger, Hadley, Hanes, Harrington, Harrison, Hassell, J. H. Headen, W. J. Headen, Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Joyner, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Lyle, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, Morisey, Murrill, Patton, Peace, Reinhardt, Riddick, Russell, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Waugh—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Austin, Boyd, Brown of Mecklenburg, Caho, Cobb, Crawford of Rowan, Faison, Farmer, Grier, Harris, Hawes, Judkins, Love, Outterbridge, Powell, Shepherd, Smith of Duplin, Stancel, Strong, Wooten—20.

Mr. Boyd of Rockingham introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas, this Legislature has heard with satisfaction of the good conduct of the Junior Reserves who volunteered to cross the State line into Virginia in order to repel the late advance of the public enemy on Weldon: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of the Junior Reserves so acting deserve the commendation of their fellow citizens and are entitled to the thanks of the Legislature.

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Lt. Gen. Holmes, that they may be communicated to the command which they are intended to honor."

These resolutions were adopted, having first been amended, on motion of Mr. Horton of Wilkes, by extending their purview to such of the Home Guards as had volunteered to cross the State line, &c.

Bills and resolutions were introduced by:

Mr Russell, to secure the State Salt Works from interruption. Mr. Carter, respecting the qualification of Justices of the Peace within the enemy's lines. Mr. McGehee, authorizing the Justices of Caswell county to increase the fees of the gaoler of said county. Mr Shepherd, authorizing the Public Treasurer to receive partial payments of taxes due from counties within the lines of the enemy. Mr. Shepherd, to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association. Mr. Waugh, to amend section 7, chapter 74, of the Revised Code. Mr. Sharpe, relative to the exemption from military service of employees in woolen and cotton factories. Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg, to amend the 10 st chapter Rev. Code.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, several bills passed their 2d reading which will be noted when finally acted upon. Among them we note now, a bill to amend the anti distillation act, (the proposed amendment extending the prohibition to the brewing of beer or malt liquors, or the distillation of honey, and requiring that still houses, &c, be open to the inspection of three magistrates, on demand; and a bill in relation to the School system, making changes which Mr. Dick explained and discussed. The most important of these changes were those which alter the name from the Common to the Public Schools of North Carolina, and that provide that age for pupils shall hereafter be (instead of as heretofore from 6 to 21 years) extended to twenty seven, for all females desirous of qualifying themselves to be teachers, and to thirty six for males disabled in service, who have a like wish. The object of these latter changes was stated to be, to provide a sufficiency of teachers to meet the educational requirements of the State. It was often difficult to procure teachers, and this difficulty might be greatly lessened by permitting the many females whom the exigencies of the war had forced to their own support to qualify themselves to teach. The bill amending the Militia and Home Guard act was tabled, 17 to 2.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Messrs. McAden, Clapp, Cuningham and Patterson recorded their votes on the *habeas corpus* resolutions in the affirmative, and Mr. Baxter his in the negative, having been absent from the House when the vote was taken.

Mr. Shepherd introduced "Resolutions of thanks to Col. Jos. B Starr and his command, for the successful repulse of the public enemy at Kinston," which were adopted by the House.

Mr Smith of Johnston introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, Persons calling themselves agents of the Confederate Government are impressing provisions in violation of the laws? Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor of North Carolina is hereby directed to cause all such persons to be arrested and bound over for trial to the first term of the Superior Court of the county in which such illegal impressment may have been made.

Resolved, That the violation of the impressment laws passed by Congress is hereby made a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the offender shall be fined and imprisoned not less than thirty days.

Resolved, When any impressment of provisions is so made as not to leave a sufficiency for the support of the owner and his family, the offender shall be further liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be sued for by the party injured.

In advocating the resolutions, Mr. Smith said that notice had been given in his county to certain parties that they would only be allowed to keep half their usual quantity of provisions for a support and must hold the balance subject to the disposal of the government. Such things he declared would not be borne in his county, and if the matter were not taken in hand by the Legislature, his constituency would right themselves, irrespective of all governments, by the strong arm. Mr. Caldwell deprecated any hasty legislation on so important a matter; and Mr. McGehee said it was the opinion of Gen'l Holmes that these orders referred to had been issued under a misapprehension of instructions, and as the General had telegraphed to Richmond to learn the exact state of the case, he thought it best to forbear action for the present. The resolutions were then informally passed over.

Mr. Waugh introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all acts of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so as to deny to persons claiming exemption from military service the right of judicial inquiry into their cases through that writ, being unconstitutional and void, the Governor is hereby directed to see that all laws in favor of persons claiming the right of the writ, or the benefit of a discharge when made by the judiciary, shall be rigidly enforced, and that if any cases occur where his authority in these matters shall be disregarded, he report the same to the next session of the Legislature." Referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

The special order—the Revenue Bill—was taken up and variously amended.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Dec. 14th 1864.

Editors Observer: Should the Gen'l Assembly continue to work as faithfully and speedily as it has been done since my last, it will not be many days before an adjournment will be practicable. It is the almost unanimous opinion of both Houses that they will adjourn on Tuesday next, the 20th, the Revenue Bill being rapidly discussed and it not being supposed that the Military bill—that knotty subject—will detain them as long as was imagined. It seems too, to be the determination to adjourn over to some early period in the spring and not *sine die* whereby, unless summoned by the Governor, they could not again meet before the next regular session. Such seems at present the programme for adjournment, but the idea of a continuance of the present session in January next has some friends among the members.

In addition to certain acts already mentioned as of interest to your town, may be noticed a bill proposing to constitute E J Hale, H L Myrover, A A McKethan, D G McRae, A McLean, J G Shepherd, W B Wright and their associates, a corporation to be styled "The Cumberland Monumental Association," for the purpose of erecting a Monument in the town of Fayetteville to the "gallant dead of the county of Cumberland."

The annual report for the present year of the University shows that for the fiscal year ending Nov. 20, 1864, the receipts were $35,861 01, of which $843 76 were derived from tuition fees and $13,869 26 from balance in the treasury from last year; thus leaving the real receipts for this year $21,941 75. During the same period the disbursements have amounted to $25,167 51, thus leaving in the Treasury of the Institution $10,643 50.

The Revenue bill, as can be seen from the summary given, contemplates a universal increase of 150 per cent. of taxation, and will pass substantially in this form though an effort is making to impose even a greater tax on speculators.

The Military bill in its present form is so far from meeting the acceptance of the Senate as to have been laid on the table by that body in order to permit the introduction of a new bill on the subject. (This bill is understood to enact a consolidation of the skeleton military organization of the State.)

Beyond the proceedings of the Legislature little is doing in the city at present, though as the cold weather approaches some little signs of gayety are visible. On Tuesday night last an amateur concert was given in the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, which was most numerously attended and produced for the benefit of the soldiers several thousand dollars. The music was very handsomely executed and the stage so tastily decorated, and the ladies so richly dressed that when all appeared at once, in a chorus, clad in rustling silks and glittering with jewels, the approbation of the audience found vent in a round of hearty applause—for you see, Messrs. Editors, this cruel war has made the sight of a bevy of gorgeously arrayed beauties no common spectacle. On Wednesday next *tableaux* are to be enacted for the same charitable object.

In the Senate to-day, proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard of the Baptist church.

A bill regulating salaries and fees was reported, some of the provisions of which are as follows: His Excellency, the Governor, is to have $10,000 per annum; the Councillors of State $40 for each day's public service and 30 cents per mile traveled on such service; the Public Treasurer $5,500; his chief clerk $2500; the Comptroller $2500, his chief clerk $2000; Governor's Private Sec'y $1500 and double fees, and all fees generally to be doubled.

Routine business was then proceeded with.

In the House, Messrs. McMillan and Rogers were allowed to record their votes on the *habeas corpus* resolutions, which they did in the affirmative.

Mr. Carter, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom it was referred on the 3d inst., reported a bill amendatory of an act in relation to the Militia and Home Guard, with recommendation that it do not pass. (This is the bill which proposed to put into the Home Guard service the members of the General Assembly, save during the sessions of that body.)

Mr. Amis introduced a resolution commendatory of the N. C. Educational Association and approving the use of school books written and published by our people.

A message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, stating the vacancy of five trusteeships of the University of N. C. and transmitting the annual report (for 1864) of the Treasurer of the University of N. C.

The revenue bill was then taken up and discussed. Owing to the fact that the bill when finally settled to the satisfaction of the House will have to be gone over again, and perhaps materially altered, in the Senate, no report is given of the discussion upon it. T. P.

REFUGEES.—We cannot understand the feeling manifested by people in some parts of the Confederacy which prompts them to acts of unkindness to refugees. It seems to us, on the contrary, that they are entitled to the warm sympathies of all who are so fortunate as to retain their own homes and property, and that next to the poor who need charity, the refugees should have extended to them all needful acts of courtesy and kindness. Let us all ask ourselves how we would feel if we were driven from our homes by the yankees or by the fear of them—and no one can be exempt from the liability to this misfortune so long as the war lasts—and were refused common civility from the people among whom we might take refuge? Any decent stranger is entitled to civility and kindness: how much more one who has been driven from his home by the common enemy of us all: how much more still when the refugees are helpless women and children! We have seen frequent notices in the South Carolina papers of unkindness in the upper part of that State to the refugees from the coast, but nothing quite so bad as the following, which we copy from the Charleston Courier:—

"A lady—a refugee from Charleston—writes to the "South Carolinian" from one of the upper Districts that the people of her neighborhood flatly refuse to sell wood to the refugees who have settled among them. She adds that she has been for many days without a log to burn, and this, too, in a house so pervious to the weather that she and her little ones have once or twice awakened to find their beds wet with rain and covered with snow. An unusually kind hearted gentleman dropped in upon the family one very cold morning, and seeing them without a fire, inquired the reason, as if he thought the absence of that comfort were a matter of pure choice. "We have no fuel, and can procure none either for love or money," was the reply. "Dear me!" exclaimed the visitor, "what a pity! Well, I suppose I shall have to let you have one load of wood." But when this compassionate individual got back to his own warm hearth, he discovered such an improvement in the temperature of the atmosphere, that he felt himself absolved from his promise, and the wood was never sent."

A communication from Mountain Island relative to a new gun has been handed over to the military authorities at the Arsenal.

OUTRAGES IN SURRY COUNTY.—The following is an extract from a letter just received by us:—

NEAR MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Dec 2d, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—In your issue of 28th ult., I noticed that a correspondent informs you that a citizen of this county, Surry, was robbed by a band of lawless men. Instead of one citizen, some 6 or 8, in the western part of this county, were robbed of money, clothing and almost everything that could be carried off. A very aged lady who had prepared her shroud, had it taken from her. After committing these depredations the robbers re-crossed the mountains into Alleghany, threatening to return and burn our Court House. A sufficient force is now in Alleghany and it is hoped that the robbers will be ferreted out and dealt with in the most summary manner. A member of the Home Guard from this county was caught by these desperadoes a few days ago and it is supposed hung by them, as nothing has been heard from him since. This is a most lamentable state of affairs. Life and property are in constant peril. Prompt and energetic measures must be taken to suppress this lawlessness, or we who live near the mountains will be compelled to abandon our property to save our lives. I hope the Legislature will heed Gov. Vance's recommendation, and devise a more efficient organization for protection than we have now. No man should be commissioned until satisfactory evidence was shown that he was *loyal* and *true*. It is idle to expect anything from an officer whose patriotism does not prompt him to action.

Negro Sales.—At a sale of negroes by Messrs. Creech & Littleford, Raleigh, N. C., Dec 13th, the following prices were obtained. For negro girl 17 years old, $6,000; one do. 14 years old $5,600; one do. 20 years old, $6,050; one do. 14 years old, $4,825; one do. 17 years old, $5,225; one do. 19 years old, $7,300; one do. unlikely, 17 years old, $4,550. One boy 10 years old, $3,750; one woman and 3 children, $9,200; one do and 3 children, $9,000; one woman 30 years old, $3,075; one do. 45 years old, $2,710; one do. 50 years old, $1,005; one woman, unlikely, and 4 children, $7,615.—*Raleigh Confederate, 14th.*

CONGRESS.—The Senate has passed unanimously Mr. Henry's resolutions re-affirming the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States to prosecute the war to the achievement of Independence. Also passed the bill to make soldiers' papers free of postage, and the bill for the employment of all free negroes and 40,000 slaves to work on fortifications, &c. The House has passed a bill to remit the penalty of non-delivery of bacon to this time; and the bill increasing members' pay 50 pr ct.

The House is discussing a bill reported by the committee of ways and means "to provide more effectually for the reduction of the currency." The Richmond papers this morning bring us the following speech of Mr. Lyon, chairman of the committee, which will explain the bill, of which we have not seen a copy.

Mr. Lyon said: Since reporting the bill to the House, and having it printed, the committee of ways and means have very carefully revised their work with a view to render the measure they have recommended as little objectionable as possible. The result of this reconsideration has been an order directing me to offer an amendment to the third section of the bill as reported, so as to reduce the value to be affixed to the tithe, proposed to be pledged for the redemption of the currency—cotton from 50 to 25 cents per lb.; corn from $2 to $1 per bu., and wheat from $4 to $2. The House will readily see the object and effect of the proposed amendment.

The committee agree in opinion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that some additional legislation is essential to restore and sustain the currency. The measures heretofore adopted, strong as they were, have not had the desired effect. The large circulation outstanding when the acts of Feb'y 1864 were passed, has been greatly reduced by the process of funding and of taxation; but still, something else to improve the currency and give confidence to the country seems to be wanting. Prices have not fallen in proportion to the diminution of the currency. Satisfy the country that the paper money issued by the Government can and will be paid, and you will remove the main cause of its depreciation. The plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and embraced, with some few modifications, in the bill of the committee, ought, I think, to satisfy the public mind that the treasury notes, authorized to be issued, will rest upon a stable foundation—that their ultimate payment would be well secured.

The 1st section of the bill exempts Treasury notes from all taxation.

The 2d section provides that, pending the war, one-fifth of the Treasury notes annually received into the Treasury, in payment of taxes, shall be cancelled, until the amount outstanding shall have been reduced to 150 millions.

The 3d section provides that, after peace, the tithe received by the gov't of the annual crop of cotton, corn and wheat, in the ratio of four-ninths of cotton, four of corn, and one-ninth of wheat, shall be applied to the redemption of all Treasury notes in circulation, till the whole amount shall have been redeemed; the cotton (if the amendment proposed by the committee is adopted) to be valued at 25 cents per lb., corn at $1 per bushel, and wheat at $2.

The 4th section continues the tax in kind on these articles, after the war, with a provision that persons paying the same shall receive credit for their market value, so as to equalize their taxes with other tax payers.

The 5th section provides that holders of Treasury notes, willing to avail themselves of the lien offered on cotton, corn and wheat, may convert the same into Treasury certificates, bearing six per cent. interest from the time of the conversion, payable annually—the holders of such certificates to receive payment therefor in cotton, corn and wheat, at the prices and in the proportions stated, at an average of one-fifth annually until the whole amount is paid.

The 6th section provides, that all planters and farmers liable to the tax in kind are to be allowed to use these Treasury certificates in payment of their taxes, if they prefer to do so.

These certificates are made assignable, and the public faith is solemnly pledged for the fulfillment of the provisions of the act. The three leading articles of cotton, corn and wheat were selected as a security for the redemption of the currency, because of the fact that they are of greater, more uniform and more certain value than other productions of the soil. Producers of these articles will have no reason to complain of their selection, for the reason that they receive credit on tax account for their market value, when delivered to the Government, so as to place them upon an equality with other tax-payers.

The only question, then, to be considered is, will this pledge secure the ultimate redemption of the currency now out and to be issued? The amount of Treasury notes to be issued is limited by law, and this limit will be annually reduced under the process by which one-fifth of what may be received in payment of taxes will be cancelled until the circulation is reduced to one hundred and fifty millions.

The security provided by the bill may be fairly estimated as follows:

Annual crop of corn supposed to be raised in the Confederate States in the existing state of things, 200,000,000 bushels, one-tenth 20,000,000, at $1	$20,000,000
25,000,000 bushels of wheat, one-tenth 2,500,000, at $2	5,000,000
Cotton, average crop annually for five years after the war, 3,000,000 bags, one-tenth 300,000, at $125	37,500,000
Amounting, for one year, to	$62,5 0,000
Or for five years to	$312,500,000

This amount would be more than sufficient to redeem the circulation within five years after the war.

The next inquiry is, would the holders of Treasury notes be willing to invest in these Treasury certificates? It would certainly be to their interest to do so. We may reasonably expect such prices as 25 cents per pound for cotton, one dollar per bushel for corn, and two dollars per bushel for wheat, to continue for at least five years after the war, and if so, those who might invest would be reimbursed in the equivalent of specie for their Treasury notes, in addition to receiving annual interest in the meantime.

If my estimate of the production of cotton, corn and wheat, after the war, should be considered by any as extravagant, I have only to say the census of 1860 shows that the crops of these articles raised in the States now composing the Confederacy, in one year, amounted, in corn, to 417,650,804 bushels; in wheat, 42,989,291 bushels; in cotton, 5,185,645 bags.

We have no reason to suppose that these crops, after the war, will fall off one half.

Captured.—Twenty odd yankees, captured by some of Col. Thomas's men, in the Smoky Mountains, were brought here this week. Among them are two Majors, six Captains, and twelve Lieutenants. They escaped from the guard at Columbia, S. C., and were making their way to the Federal lines, when Thomas's "Ingins" gobbled them up. *Asheville News, 8th.*

Comforting the Enemy.—The Philadelphia Inquirer compliments Mr. J. T. Leach, for his boldness in offering peace resolutions in the House of Representatives, and says it shows "the decay of Southern unanimity."

Insurrection among the Yankee Officers at Danville.—Yesterday morning the yankee officers in the prison at Danville made an attempt to overpower the guard. They were fired on, and Col. Rossier, of New York, was instantly killed and others wounded. This frightened the rest, and the attempt was given up. The struggle lasted but a few minutes, and all was soon quiet.—*Richmond Dispatch, 12th.*

DIED,

On 6th Dec'r, near Magnolia Church, Cumberland county, Mr. OWEN JONES, aged about 66 years. Mr. Jones had for the last 43 years of his life been an exemplary member of the Baptist Church. Forty years of that time he acted as a Deacon, faithful and true to his post. Com.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Dec. 14.—Yankee papers of the 12th (Monday last) report the position of affairs at Nashville unchanged.

Gen. Rosecranz has been removed from the command of the Department of Missouri, and is succeeded by Gen. Dodge.

Some 25 rebels appeared on the river bank opposite Memphis a few days ago, waving their hats and hurraing for Jeff. Davis. A force of 150 negroes was sent after them on a steamer, who went a mile down the river and landed. The rebels ran and were pursued by the negroes until they came to some thick bushes, where a large rebel force was secreted. The negroes fled, the rebels hotly pursuing. One report says that 7 negroes returned; another, that none got back. Many rushed into the river and were drowned.

Cincinnati telegrams mention considerable excitement there on the 11th in consequence of rumors that Forrest was moving on Louisville. Louisville telegrams of midnight of the 10th say that the Nashville train had not arrived and was six hours behind time; the cause of detention unknown.

On Monday gold in New York was 232.

From Kinston.—KINSTON, Dec. 12.—Editors Confederate:—Yesterday about one o'clock a courier came in, bearing a dispatch to the effect that the enemy had appeared in our front, in force, on the Neuse road. Steps were immediately taken by the gallant Col. Starr to meet the yankees and give them battle. Up to 3 p. m they had advanced as far in this direction as South west meeting house, four miles below here, on the south side of the river, when a portion of the 6th N. C. Cavalry engaged them in a skirmish, which was kept up for two hours, the yankees getting the worst of the combat. One man on our side, of the 6th Cavalry, is reported killed, and another wounded. At daylight this morning, the latest intelligence from the front reports the yankees falling back towards Newbern, whilst other reports say that they are at the Wise Fork, five miles below this place, and that a general engagement may come off to-day. From the most reliable information that I have been able to gather, as to the enemy's forces, they will not number exceeding 1,500. However, everything is as yet in a fog, and nothing reliable up to this writing. You may hear from me again to-morrow.]

[We learn that information was received in this city yesterday, that an engagement occurred later in the day on the 12th, at Foster's creek, and that the enemy received a sound thrashing.—*Confederate.*

From South Carolina and Georgia.—The enemy on Friday afternoon made an attack on our lines at Coosawhatchie and were again badly repulsed. The heaviest fighting was between a yankee brigade of infantry and artillery, 3000, and the Georgia troops under Gen. Gartrell, not over 900. The fight was hotly contested. The musketry firing was terrific.

Skirmishing commenced early in the morning, and continued to 4 P. M., when the engagement became general. The enemy attempted to gain possession of the Tillifinny Cut and trestle work, an important position commanding the railroad at Coosawhatchie. Our troops, on the enemy's approach, gave a cheer and charged them with great gallantry. The fight lasted about 2½ hours, the enemy being finally driven back to their intrenchments. The enemy's loss is said to have been very heavy; ours will not exceed 100 killed and wounded.

From prisoners taken in this fight as well as from some of our men who were captured and escaped, we learn that the enemy estimate their loss in last Thursday's fight at 700 to 800 killed and wounded. Our loss was 7 killed, 50 wounded.

Our latest and most reliable intelligence states that Sherman is moving cautiously toward the coast below Savannah, probably for Genesis Point. Fighting was reported Saturday at Monteith, about ten miles from Savannah. A day or two will develope Sherman's intentions. Our preparations to defeat him are believed to be ample.—*Chas. Cour., 12th.*

From below Richmond.—Though Saturday morning found the ground covered with two inches of snow and sleet, General Longstreet, with a heavy force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, made a reconnoissance down the Charles City and Darbytown roads, and in the course of the morning advanced as far as New Market Hill, four miles east of Fort Harrison, without meeting any serious resistance. In fact, until reaching the point named, he found nothing but a thin picket line of the enemy. The objects of the reconnoissance having been fully accomplished, Gen. Longstreet returned to his original position, which he reached on Saturday night. We killed a few of the enemy's pickets and took a few of them prisoners. Our loss was one man killed and several wounded. By this reconnoissance the actual position of the enemy's line of heavy defences on the north side of James river was ascertained. Instead of running northwest from Fort Harrison and hugging our line even to the Charles City road, as had been believed, at least by civilians, it runs from the Harrison due east to New Market Heights, which is at least four miles farther distant from the city than the former point. Between New Market and the left of our line there is no fortification or entrenchment of consequence, and, as we have stated, was found on Saturday to be held only by a picket line. Though our troops, both in going out and returning, traveled over the ground from which the yankees have been threatening to shell Richmond, they discovered no big guns and no preparations for mounting them.—*Rich Dispatch, 12th.*

IMPOSSIBILITY OF SUBJUGATION.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Among the examples which history affords of a long and desperate struggle between power on the one hand and resolution on the other, the Isthmus of the Caucasus presents a striking illustration.

Let us look, for our instruction and encouragement, in the present contest, to the respective strength and condition of Russia and the inhabitants of the Caucasian Isthmus at the beginning of their protracted struggle. From the time of Peter the Great, the acquisition of that region and the subjugation of its inhabitants never ceased to enlist the profound attention of the Russian Government. The only pretext of Russia for the war upon Circassia was that, by virtue of the treaty of Adrianople, Turkey had placed Circassia under the dominion of Russia, whereas Turkey herself never had, nor claimed to have, rights over the Circassians or their country. We are not discussing the question of right, however. It is might which too often makes right in this world. It was a stern political necessity for Russia to obtain Circassia, as the key to all her projected military enterprises in the East. Any pretext would be sufficient for a war having that object. Her strength was such as the most powerful nation might be reluctant to encounter. Alone, of all other States, she, from the time of Peter, had encountered no reverses. She had successfully swallowed up empire after empire. Enormous hordes of men furnished recruits to the Muscovite standards; and it is a race which doubles in every half-century. On the other side were the tribes of the Caucasus, numbering a population of only 3,000,000. The world looked upon these mountaineers as simply barbarians. What, then, is the history of a war waged on one side by the most colossal of modern empires, and conducted by her best generals, and on the other by a mere handful of rude mountaineers, destitute of all means of resistance save those supplied by their own courage and ingenuity? That war has lasted nearly 70 years, and the sturdy spirit of Circassia is still unsubdued. Admitting that 7,000,000 of civilized and heroic Anglo-Saxons, abundantly supplied with weapons of war, and possessing within themselves resources of inventive skill and agricultural and mineral resources unknown to the Caucasus, cannot do better than the rude and imperfectly armed 3,000,000 of Circassians, the North may look forward to 70 years of bloody war before it can approach the subjugation of this country, instead of the 60 days which Mr. Seward promised them 4 years ago.

Nor was this ill success of Russia occasioned by any undue economy of her military resources. She has never been frugal of human life nor of the material of war. Her annual loss in this invasion has been estimated at 15,000 out of 80,000 men. The Army of the Caucasus required to be renewed once in every four or five years. In 40 years she lost 600,000 men and officers, which is nothing to the Northern loss in 4 years, taking Northern accounts as our basis. Grant's loss in a single battle is often as great as that of the Russian Army of the Caucasus in a whole year. If the North does not feel the drain of her population, still less did Russia. The men sent to her army were, for the most part, men who had already been doomed to destruction; the insubordinate, the suspected, and the poor Poles. The army was, moreover, mostly supported by the Southern provinces in a manner not felt by the empire. The North, which is not Russia in anything but barbarism, already is losing her supply of foreign soldiers, and is also compelled to support from her own treasury the enormous expense of the war.

Nor did Russia lack the ferocity to carry on such a war to a successful consummation. It is true that, not till after forty years of battle, of murder and desolation, a project of exterminating the Circassians was seriously proposed in Russia. That project has been seriously proposed in the North before 4 years of our war have expired. But the Russians, after all, are men, not demons, and, compared with the rest of mankind, (among whom it is impossible to class yankee exterminators,) her conduct in attempting to exterminate a whole race was as atrocious as it proved impracticable. It deserves to be remarked as exhibiting a parallel in one respect to what we have seen in the North, that two plans were proposed to the Emperor of Russia by two opposite parties; one of a mild, the other of a very opposite character. "The former party," says a narrator of these events, "lamenting the enormous waste of blood and treasure to the empire, and referring to long experience in support of their opinion that conquest by force was hopeless, counselled measures of conciliation, and a renewal of former (though at those times ineffectual) attempts at establishing commercial relations with the country, in order to humanize the Circassians. They admitted the necessity of a blockade and the exclusion of foreign interference; for their object, like that of the other parties, was not the happiness of the Circassians so much as their subjugation and the aggrandizement of Russia. They therefore proposed the maintenance of some forts on the coast, but in other respects suggested mild measures, a free bestowal of favors and benefits, with the further temptation of honors and personal advantages to individuals; all of which, they conceived, might in time reconcile these mountaineers to regard Russia as their sovereign and superior. The proposals of the other party, on the contrary, were conceived in the spirit of the most uncompromising severity, and breathed nothing but fire and sword." The latter project was adopted; and Gen. Williameenoff, who proposed it, was entrusted with its execution, pledging himself to reduce Circassia by his plan within seven years. This was 30 years ago. The only effect was the exasperation of the Circassians to the most intense hatred, strengthened by desperation. Hitherto the defenders of the Caucasus had been weakened by feuds, family quarrels, claims of individual and personal interest, and the separate action of disunited tribes. Now they resolved to bury forever all private passions and interests, and a convocation of princes and chiefs of clans was summoned, who formed a confederation, every member of which bound himself, by the most sacred oaths, to maintain the liberty of his country against Russian aggression with his best blood. A solemn interdict was placed on all intercourse with the enemy, even for salt and other necessaries, under pain of the most signal punishment. Even families which had received benefit from their foes were forced to join the league; and, as a proof of their determination, the whole property of an invalid, who had gone for medical assistance, was committed to the flames. Such is the only spirit which threats of extermination arouse in the breasts of a free people. In the two campaigns that followed, Wiliimeenoff, the Exterminator, was himself very nearly exterminated, without having gained one important point. The world soon became convinced that the idea of subduing a free people, by means so revolting, was as absurd as it was inhuman.

Like ourselves the Circassians were environed by a blockade; which not only rendered it difficult to obtain arms but even salt, which they could not produce; and, like us, they had no friends. Turkey, bound to them by so many ties of blood, turned a deaf ear to their invocations for assistance, and England, whose vital interest it was to thwart the designs of Russia upon the East, rigidly maintained her stupid and cold-blooded non intervention. Yet in spite of all these discouragements, Circassia has successfully resisted the enormous odds of Russia for nearly seventy years, and the spirit of her people is still unbroken.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that all the uniforms for the Confederate army are now being made in England.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body, says the Raleigh Conservative, closed a most harmonious session at Mocksville on Monday night last. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT —N F Reid, P E.
Raleigh city, Braxton Craven
Raleigh city Mission, to be supplied
Raleigh city African Mission, W E Pell, and A R Raven
Wake Circuit, Jas B Bobbitt
Tar River Circuit, Jos H Wheeler, Wm Harris
Person Circuit, P J Carraway, J P Moore
Orange Circuit, Wm M Jordan, T W Moore
Louisburg, Robt S Moran
Chapel Hill, Wm C Wilson
Hillsboro', to be supplied
Wm E Pell, Editor of North Carolina Christian Advocate

CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES
Barringer's Brigade, J H Robbins, Miss
Lewis' Brigade, J J Hines, Miss
10th Georgia cavalry, John D Bale, chap
22d N C Regt, Wm H Moore, chap
38th N C Regt, A D Betts, chap
44th N C Regt, R S Webb, chap
48th N C Regt, C Pipler, chap
51st N C Regt, J B Alford, chap
67th N C Regt, E A Wilson, chap
Troops south of Wilmington, C M Pepper Missionary
Troops in the bounds of the N C Conference, John S Long, Miss

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT —Peter Doub, P E
Greensboro', Joel W Tucker
Guilford, W B Richardson
Forsyth, C C Dodson, C M Anderson
Winston, John W Jenkins
Stokes, S H Helsabeck
Madison, J E Mann
Wentworth, M C Thomas
Yanceyville, Robert G Barrett
Leasburg, Jos P Simpson
Saurattown Miss. to be supplied

TRINITY COLLEGE DIST —Wm Barringer, P E
Trinity College and High Point, J R Brooks
Asheboro', Z Rush
Franklinsville, C H Phillips, T L Troy
Uwharrie, J F Kearns
Davidson, W D Meacham
Thomasville and Lexington, D R Bruton
South Guilford, N H D Wilson
Alamance, W H Barnes

SALISBURY DIST —Ira T Wyche, P E
Salisbury, A W Mangum
Rowan, J A Cunniggim, W W Albea
East Rowan, John W Lewis
Mocksville, C Parker
Iredell, John Tillett
South Iredell, T L Tripplett
Alexandria, M V Sherrill
Jonesville, Jos Smoot
Wilkes, W H Thompson
Surry, to be supplied
Statesville, L F Way, C P Jones
S Milton Frost, President of Union High School

WASHINGTON DIST.—L L Hendren, P E.
Washington, ——
Washington Avenue Chapel, ——
Bath, ——
Mattamuskeet, I H Hill
Neuse, ——
Columbia, ——
Portsmouth, &c. ——
Plymouth, ——
Roanoke, L Shell, N A H Goldin, supernumerary,
Warren, Theo B Kingsbury, T B Rooks,
Warrenton, —— Wheeler,
Henderson, T P Rimaud, Jas Reid,
Greenville, W C Cannon,
Nashville, M J Hunt,
Tarboro', W Closs,
Greenville, B F Long

NEWBERN DIST —C F Deems, P E.
Newbern Centenary ——
" Andrew Chapel ——
Craven, —— Trent, ——
Beaufort Jno Jones,
" Purvis Chapel
Straits, ——
Cape Lookout, ——
Morehead City, ——
Snow Hill, J B Martin,
Lenoir, N A Hooker,
Kinston and Troops in vicinity, J O Thomas
Wilson, J W Wheeler,
Wilson Circuit, B B Culbreth
Goldsboro' J B Williams, G W Deems
Everettsville, Jno N Andrews,
Smithfield Jos Wheeler,
Johnston Miss. to be supplied,
Nahunta Col'd Miss to be supplied.

WILMINGTON DIST —D B Nicholson, P E.
Wilmington Front St, L S Burkhead,
" Fifth St, S D Pegler,
Topsail and New Hanover, T J Gattis,
Onslow, Wm S Smith,
Duplin, D C Johnson,
Magnolia, D Culbreth. Sampson, W M Roby,
Bladen, J B Bailey,
South River Miss, R P Bibb,
Elizabethtown, E A Yates,
Smithville, T W Guthrie,
Brunswick, R T N Stevenson,
Cape Fear Mission, to be supplied,
Whiteville, Joan H Daily.

FAYETTEVILLE DIST.—W H Bobbitt, P E.
Fayetteville, H T Hudson,
" Evans' Chapel to be supplied,
Cumberland, G W King,
Cape Fear, I W Avent, G Farrar,
Haw River, H H Gibbons, J W Tiswin, sup'y,
Pittsboro', O J Brent,
Carthage, A R Willis. Rockingham, S D Adams
Robeson, W S Chafin. P H Snovell,
Montgomery, F H Wood,
Troy, G E Wyche,
Chatham, W F Clegg. T C Moses,
M L Wood, Missionary to China.

The next Conference will be held at Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made at November Term 1864, I will attend at the following times and places, to collect the Relief Tax, to-wit:

Haywood, Tuesday, 3d January, 1865;
Buckhorn, Wednesday, 4th;
H. Council's Thursday, 5th;
M D. Williams's, Friday, 6th;
Jones's Grove, Saturday, 7th;
J J Baldwin's, Monday, 9th;
Hadley's Mill, Tuesday, 10th;
Silk Hope, Wednesday, 11th;
J. M. Stout's, Thursday, 12th;
S. Edwards's, Friday 13th;
W. W. Matthews', Saturday, 14th;
Herk Dorsett's, Monday, 16th;
Cross Roads, Tuesday, 17th;
Locust Grove, Wednesday, 18th;
Burns's Old Field, Thursday, 19th;
Dr. Winslow's, Friday, 20th;
Pittsborough, Saturday, 21st

The tax is one per cent., or $1 on the hundred dollars' valuation, the same amount that we paid last Jan'y. I hope every person will prepare himself and meet me early in the day at the above-mentioned times and pay their taxes, as the Order is very urgent on me to collect immediately; and those that have not paid their July taxes must certainly pay me as I go around, or I certainly must collect by distress; for it is strictly enjoined on me to do so by our Court and a great many soldiers' families are now standing in need of it very bad. A word to the wise, &c. Pay your tax.

R B. PASCHALL, Shff.
Pittsborough, Dec'r 8. 94*2tpd

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO
Wilmington, N C, Oct 10. 78-18mpd

TOBACCO.

A FINE STOCK of TOBACCO, including some chewing of extra quality.

In a few days, I expect to receive a supply of Snuff, Combs, Powder and Shot, and various other useful articles.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
Dec'r 9. 92 8t

Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $135 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.

AUG. W. STEEL,
Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds.
Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78-18m

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA—THE LATE RAID.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP 5TH REG'T H. G.,
Near Kinston, Dec'r 13th.

Messrs. Editors: Many exaggerated reports concerning the recent advance of the enemy on this place have no doubt reached you; and in view of this fact, and also because I know that you and many of your readers feel a peculiar interest in the matter, inasmuch as your own townsman, Col. J. B. Starr, was in command at Kinston, I felt it a pleasant duty to give you the main facts.

On the morning of the 11th (Sunday) the enemy advanced on our pickets, 12 miles below Kinston, and attempted a crossing under cover of artillery; but finding that the river was not only difficult to ford, but the firm and constant fire of the pickets was rather troublesome, concluded to advance on the South side, and by noon of the same day their whole force was within four miles of this place, having driven in our small picket force on that road. The picket force mentioned first was two companies of the 5th H. G. Reg't, Col. K. Murchison. Col. Starr took a few cavalrymen, some 25, and reconnoitred in person. He soon met their infantry in regular line of battle, and in order to ascertain, if possible, what number of forces they had, he skirmished with them for some time. Returning, he immediately put everything in readiness for an attack, which appeared not only inevitable but speedy, from the rapid advance of the enemy—their cavalry coming up to within a mile of Kinston after dark, and attacking a few of our cavalry. By nightfall, however, the fortifications at Kinston were prepared for them, notwithstanding the infantry force in those trenches *at that time* consisted only of a part of Col. Murchison's Reg't, probably 100 men of Col. Wharton's regulars, and a detachment of 25 men belonging to the 4th Reg't H. G. The artillery was ample—Capt. Atkins's and Capt. Kelly's Light Batteries, besides the siege guns. Our men stood all night in water and ice, as firm as veterans. Too much praise cannot be awarded them when we recollect what terrible weather we had on Sunday night. The storm of wind which raged incessantly made the night hideous with its howlings. Reinforcements came in during the night, and by morning we had a sufficiency. Finding, after daylight, that the yankees would not or did not attack him, Col. Starr ordered some of the forces to follow him. He soon discovered their position and opened upon them with artillery, and after some 30 rounds—the enemy firing from 2 pieces—he ordered a charge, driving them across South West Bridge, which they destroyed, and retreated rapidly. The only casualties on our side were: One artilleryman wounded severely in head from a piece of shell, and 3 of our cavalry missing, two of their horses coming in wounded. Not learned the yankee loss. We took 2 prisoners and 1 horse. The prisoners say our artillery was "well sighted."

Thus ended the affair, and the yankees are this are safe in Newbern. Their force, from the best information, consisted of 1500 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 2 pieces of artillery.

The vigor, decision and promptness of Col. Starr did more to save Kinston from capture than the strength of his force. True, that heavy reinforcements came during Monday, but the work was done before they all got in.

As an instance of the unusual severity of the weather on Sunday night, three poor fellows were taken from the trenches frozen; two of them since dead.

M.

The late Raid Below.—The raiders have come and are gone, and beyond the usual scare, nobody is much hurt. They ascended the south bank of the Neuse from Newbern, and at about 10 o'clock a. m., when up nearly as high as Coward's bridge, they fired a few shots at our pickets in the Becton old field. Our information and observation led us to the opinion that the force was about 700 strong. Having driven our pickets back at Becton's, the enemy pushed on towards Kinston, and reached the neighborhood of that place the same evening. What followed we learn from others.

Our Kinston correspondent, under date 14th, says the enemy numbered about 1000. They went within two miles of Kinston, where they encountered a portion of the 3d N. C. cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Beard, and a section of Cumming's battery, all commanded by Lieut. Col. J. B. Starr. The casualties on our side are three men of the cavalry captured and one wounded. None killed.

As might have been expected the yankees committed the usual excesses—plundering and robbing indiscriminately. Wm. H. West, Jacob West, Shadrack Randall and Mrs. George C. Hartsfield suffered most severely, being robbed of everything of value.—*Golds Journal*, 15th.

The Fight at Bellfield.—We learn from Col. W A. Parham, commanding the Black-Water department, and who was present at the recent fight at Bellfield, that all the troops engaged were commanded by Lt. Col. John J. Garnett, of N. C., commanding the Post at Hicksford. When Major General Hampton reached that place and inspected the works and dispositions of Lt. Col. Garnett, he was so well satisfied with their strength and adaptation, that he left the entire front of the enemy's advancing column of some 20,000 of all arms to be met by Col. G., while he swung his cavalry force around to the left flank, and Gen. A. P Hill moved upon his right flank. And so admirably and efficiently were Col. Garnett's batteries and men employed, that his forces alone had met and defeated the enemy, and caused him to beat a hasty retreat, before either Gens. Hampton or Hill had time to reach and attack his flanks. Col. Parham informs us that great credit attaches to Col. Garnett for the skill, promptness and vigor with which he handled his troops and defences—losing only some four or five killed and only a like number wounded; while his raking fires laid at least a hundred yankees low, and caused the balance to fly in terror back to their entrenchments for protection.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

6th Reg't Reserves.—The Senior Reserves of the seventh Congressional District and one company from Wake have been organized into a regiment to be known as the 6th Regiment N. C. Senior Reserves, by the election of the following officers:

A. A. Moss of Davidson, Col; J. V. Symmons of Davidson, Lt. Col; T. Brooks of Chatham, Maj; A. M. Nesbit of Salisbury, Surgeon; C. Gray of Randolph, Adjt.

All letters for the members of this regiment should be directed to the 6th Regt. Senior Reserves, care of Col. A. A. Moss, Salisbury, N. C.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Junior Reserves.—The late raids below here were not unnoticed by the Virginia Reserves. They promptly volunteered to come down this way, and when we asked one of them the other day how they came in the neighborhood of Kinston, he quickly replied: "Your boys were ready enough to come to our relief, and now we have come to help *them* out." This is the right spirit.

Goldsboro' Journal.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen received license to practice law in the county court:

James H. Merrimon, Buncombe County, John W. Ransdell, Richard W. York, Wake.

Raleigh Conservative.

YANKEE POLITICS AND RELIGION.

The N. Y. Correspondent of the London Telegraph, an Englishman, writes the following incident of the Republican Convention which nominated Fremont and Cochrane:—

"Some of the Fremont leaders had settled on John Cochrane as their candidate for Vice President, with a view to aiding in their movement at Chicago. But the question was, how they should get the Germans to vote for him, who composed a large majority of the convention, but were all in favor of B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri. A few, however, of the leaders worked for Cochrane, but they made but little head way among the large body of the Germans. But a *providential circumstance* (*sic*) soon settled the point. The committee on resolutions brought up their report of platform; and it was decided that the vote on each resolution should be taken separately. The first read as follows: 'Resolved—That, with God's blessing, the Federal Union must and shall be preserved.' This caused quite a sensation among the Germans, *many of whom are infidels;* but Mr. Cochrane promptly put the question, 'All those in favor of amending the resolution *by the omission of God's blessing* say "Aye;" all those opposed, "No." There was a storm of "Ayes." "*God's blessing is lost,*" said Mr. Cochrane. The suddenness with which it was put and several circumstances connected, caused quite a sensation. The moment order was restored the Germans could be heard whispering to each other, 'Dat ish de man—dat ish de man. Vat's dat he shays 'bout Gott's blessing? Dat ish de man.' From that moment it was impossible to get the Germans to think of any other person for Vice President than General Cochrane; and when his name was proposed they rushed it through with a will, all owing to one trifling circumstance, *which shows how a little thing determines a man's fate in political campaigns.*" I repeat that, if this report be false, I am not responsible for the falsehood. You will remember that this was no hole-and-corner meeting, but a solemn national convention, held to nominate a candidate for the chief magistracy of the republic. Is Christianity, or any other kind of religion, in a very hopeful way, I wonder, in a country where such things as these can pass by without comment? Assuredly William Cobbett lost his labor when he brought the bones of Tom Paine from America to England. The spirit of the atheistical staymaker still lingers here, or has been regenerated by the Germans, "many of whom are infidels."

House to Rent at Auction,

By H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

WILL be Rented, in front of my store, for 12 months, on Thursday 28th December, the HOUSE on the corner of Robeson and Mumford streets. The House contains 4 rooms with large kitchen attached. Good neighborhood. Possession the 1st Jan'y 1865.

Dec'r 19. 94 1s

Confederate States of America.

War Department,
Bureau of Conscription,
RICHMOND, VA., December 2, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 35.

GENERALS Commanding Reserves in the respective States will proceed forthwith, and with the utmost vigor, to organize for "continuous local service, "to be mustered in for the war," companies to consist of all men found fit for light duty, and not otherwise engaged, and actually employed, of men transferred to the Invalid Corps, and found fit for the duties hereinafter indicated, and such men as are temporarily disabled for field service. The men of this latter class, when found ready for the field, to be forthwith restored to their proper commands.

These companies to consist of not less than sixty men and officers of the Reserve Corps will be assigned by the Generals Commanding to a thorough inspection of them, and the muster rolls forwarded to this Bureau.

Upon their reception the Secretary of War will assign officers to the command of the companies.

It is the purpose of the War Department to assign these companies to duty as guards at Posts, Prisons, Camps of Instruction, in Railroad trains, and such like service.

Prompt action is required of officers charged with the duties herein prescribed.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
C. B DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:
JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.

IN Pursuance of Circular No 35, Bureau of Conscription, Current Series, all light duty men, not assigned in a Staff Department, all men of the Invalid Corps fit for guard service, in the State of North Carolina, (except of Hahr's Battalion, and those at the Posts of Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro' and Raleigh, in regard to whom specific instructions have been given) will report in person, at one of the Camps of Instruction, for examination, by Select Medical Examining Boards. Those found unable for field service, but fit for guard duty will, under directions of the Commandant of the Camp, be organized into companies of not less than sixty men, "for continuous local service," or will be assigned to companies already organized. They will be mustered in for the war, and duplicate Muster Rolls forwarded to this office to be transmitted to the Secretary of War, for the assignment of proper officers.

By Command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
94 2t A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. Major H. R. Hooper, Quartermaster P. A. C. S. having in obedience to Special Orders 292, Par. XXXI, A. & I. G. O. Current Series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Quartermaster, Reserves of N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. All officers in command of Reserves will at once make requisition for clothing, and estimate for funds for the payment of their commands, forwarding them to Major Hooper at Raleigh.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES,
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
94-4] Assistant Adjutant General

MEDICINES.

CASTOR OIL, Calomel, Opium, Chlor Potass, Iod Potass, Jalap Rhubarb, Blister Plaster, Ipecac, Dover's Powder, Spts Nitre, Tannin, Quinine, Lunar Caustic, Ammonia, Bal Copabia, Hoffman's Anodyne, Epsom Salts, &c. just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Dec 14. 93-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at December Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of James Martin, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said Estate will please make immediate payment.

THEO MARTINE, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

HAVING obtained an Order of Court to that effect, I shall, on the 18th day of January next, at the late store on Hay street, of the deceased, expose to Public Sale the Personal Property, belonging to said Estate, consisting of his stock of Hardware, Groceries, Tin, and all the Tools belonging to Tin Manufactory and Copper Smith Manufactory, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The property will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

THEO. MARTINE, Adm'r.
Dec'r 12. 93ts

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy.

GEO. BRANDT.
Fayetteville, May 6

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—U. S. papers of the 13th have nothing in regard to affairs at Nashville. Louisville and Cairo telegrams of the 12th say that the rebel Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland on the 10th with 2500 to 4000 men and was moving towards Hopkinsville, Ky. Gen. Lyon seized a transport about 20 miles above Fort Donelson, used it for crossing the river, and then burned the boat and its load of freight. Gen. Breckinridge with 10,000 men is reported at Sparta, Tennessee [about 65 miles east of Nashville, and 50 miles north-east of Murfreesboro']. Gen. Rosecrans is to command the force designed to operate in Hood's rear.

An arrival from Port Royal says Foster's scouts had succeeded in communicating with Sherman, and the latter is marching on Savannah.

Garrett Davis, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, had introduced his Peace and Union Resolutions proposing a Convention of all the States to which shall be referred 11 amendments to the Constitution. One proposes making a single State out of the 6 New England States, and another the election of two Presidents, one by the yankee and the other by the slave States.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—U. S. papers of the 14th have Montreal (Canada) telegrams announcing the release of the rebel raiders upon St. Albans, Vermont, the Court deciding that it had no jurisdiction in the case. The counsel for the United States made an impassioned speech, imploring the Court not to discharge the prisoners, and declaring that if such action were had it must abide the consequences. The Court in ordering the discharge said it was prepared to incur the responsibility, an announcement which elicited applause.

All operations have been suspended on both sides at Nashville in consequence of the cold weather.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sherman reported resolutions, which were forthwith passed, appropriating $1,000,000 to purchase or build 6 Revenue Cutters to be placed on the Northern Lakes. In the House, resolutions were adopted requesting the President to give Great Britain notice of the termination of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The delay in Naval Operations against Rebel Ports.—There is no impropriety in stating now, that this delay, particularly in the case of Wilmington, has been caused entirely by the want of a military force to co operate, and without which no successful attack could be made. During the last two years the Navy Department has not only been ready, but has urgently and constantly sought the necessary military aid to close up that pestilent resort of blockade runners and harbor for rebel pirates. For over two months a large fleet lay in Hampton Roads, idle awaiting promised military co operation; but it did not come. It should be understood that the blame for this delay, and for other failures to accomplish other glorious results apparently easily attainable, lies with Mr. Stanton and the War Department, and not with the Navy Department nor the officers and men of the navy.—*Washington Letter, 9th.*

Yankee Deserters.—Fifty yankee deserters arrived in the city yesterday.—*Rich. Whig, 14th.*

Dwelling House for Rent at Auction.

Horse and Mule to Sell.

ON Thursday next the 22d inst. will be rented at Auction: Dwelling, Gillespie street, Boyne House; 2 rooms in McRae House, Hay street, formerly occupied by Dr. Martine. At same time will be sold:

1 Mule 6 years old
1 Horse

J. H. COOK, Auct.
Dec. 14. 93 2td

Fair Ground to Rent,

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 22d inst., will be Rented at Auction, the FAIR GROUNDS. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Stables, Exhibition Rooms, Cattle Sheds, and about 10 acres of Land. All in good repair, and within a short distance of the business part of town.

JOHN H. COOK, Aust'r
Dec. 14, 1864. 93 2t

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber having, at December Term, A. D. 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, qualified as Executrix on the estate of Gordon Deming, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment.

ELIZA B. DEMING, Executrix.
Dec 12 93 3t

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having at December Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of Edward Winslow, dec'd, of Charleston, South Carolina, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make immediate payment.

C. B. MALLETT, Adm'r.
December 12 1864 93-3t

CARD NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY the 24th of this month, the subscriber, as Card Agent for the County of Moore, will sell at the Court House in Carthage, a lot of COTTON and WOOL CARDS. These Cards will be sold to the citizens generally.

S. E. JOHNSON, Agent
Dec 10. 93-3t*2t

WANTED,

A Situation as OVERSEER. One who has many years' experience in Farming. Any one wishing to employ will state the number of hands and the price they will pay. Address

N. K McLEOD,
Carthage, N. C.
Dec 12 93 2tpd

The Steamer North Carolina

will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 P. M.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec'r 14. 93-3w

Negroes to Hire,

AND

LAND TO RENT.

THE subscriber, as Administrator "de bonis non" of Angus Ray, (dec'd,) will hire out the Negroes belonging to said Estate on MONDAY the 2d day of January 1865, at the late residence of the said Angus Ray, on Carver's Creek. All persons who have the Negroes hired this year will have them at the place of hiring on the above named day, or they will be held responsible.

The plantation known as the Sand Hill place, or Residence, the Bale place, and River plantation, will be rented at the same time.

Terms at sale.

NEILL RAY, Adm'r.
Dec 12. 93-4*2td

WANTED,

FOR the ensuing year, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer; also a Nurse and House Maid. Apply to

JAS N. SMITH
Dec 14. 93 1t

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A M Campbell, from Wednesday January 4th to Saturday January 21st 1865, to receive the Confederate Taxes due January 1st 1865, to-wit:

Specific Tax, (for Licenses;)
Tax on Sales for the Quarter ending Dec'r 31st 1864;
Tax on Incomes, Profits and Salaries;
Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st 1863 and Jan'y 1st 1865;
Additional Tax on Profits exceeding twenty-five per cent made during the year 1864 by any corporation or joint stock company.

I would call the attention of dealers to the following extract from instructions received by me:

"Twenty days are allowed registered persons to make quarterly returns after the expiration of a quarter, and payment on the tax is *required* to be made within *that time.*

R. W. HARDIE,
Collector 2d Dist, N C.
Dec 10, 1864. 92-4ZLR

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—The Evening Whig says that official information was received this morning that the enemy stormed and carried Fort McAlister, on the Ogeechee River, yesterday.

[In the earlier period of the war Ft. McAlister became well known for its glorious and successful resistance to seven attacks by yankee fleets. The fort was built at the commencement of the war. First it had a simple mud parapet only, arranged for five guns, and was designed to contend chiefly with such smaller boats of the enemy as might undertake predatory excursions to the extensive rice plantations up the Ogeechee. Five times was its strength severely tested, viz: On the 19th of November 1862, 27th of January, 1st of February, 28th of February, and 3d of March 1863. It was attacked by iron clads four times: On the 27th of January 1863, by one ironclad, three gun boats and a mortar boat; on the 1st of February, by the same force; on the 28th of February, by one iron clad; and on the 3d of March, by three iron clads and three mortar boats. Of the last and successful attack by the enemy, as yet we know nothing beyond the telegraphic account above.—*Obs.*]

The Battle of Franklin—Gen. Hood's Official Dispatch.—RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The following dispatch was received to-day:—

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, 6 miles from Nashville, Dec 8.—*Hon Jas A Seddon:*—About 4 p. m. on the 30th we attacked the enemy at Franklin and drove them from their outer works into their inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville, closely pursued by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about 1000 prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

"We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men. Maj Gen Cleburne, Brig. Gens. John Williams, Adams, Gist, Strahl and Granberry were killed. Maj Gen John Brown, Brig. Gens. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott were wounded. Brig. Gen. Gordon was captured.

JOHN B. HOOD, Gen'l."

A subsequent telegram from Gen. Hood says that our loss in officers was excessively large as compared with our loss of men.

From East Tennessee.—LYNCHBURG, Dec. 14.—Passengers report a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee road at Bristol. The enemy entered the town this morning, and destroyed a considerable quantity of Government stores. An engine and train on the East Tennessee and Eastern bound passenger train on the Virginia and Tennessee road was captured between Bristol and Abingdon. No positive intelligence of the enemy's numbers, but supposed to be five or six thousand, a portion of whom are said yet to occupy the place.

From Georgia.—We learn from passengers by the South Carolina Railroad last evening, that a fight took place yesterday at or near the junction on the Charleston & Savannah R. R. and that when the train left it was not definitely known what was the result, but it is thought to have been a severe engagement. The yankee forces under Gen. Foster are reported to be 30 miles this side of Savannah and heavily entrenched.

Aug. Chron. & Sen., Dec. 13

It is stated in the Augusta papers of the 13th, that the yankees have possession of the Savannah, Albany & Gulf railroad, and also of the Charleston & Savannah railroad bridge over the Savannah river.

It was rumored in Augusta on the 12th, that Sherman had demanded the surrender of Savannah, which being refused, heavy fighting had been going on all day Sunday. The Georgia papers seem to be confident of our ability to hold the city and defeat Sherman.

From Georgia and South Carolina.—Saturday and Sunday artillery firing on both sides was actively kept up with more or less skirmishing. There is no change in the aspect of affairs at either of our points since our last issue. Everything goes on well, and all are in the best of spirits. The brightest prospects continue to present themselves.—*Sav. Republican, 12th.*

In the list of the wounded in the Republican we find from North Carolina: Q Watson, C, 50th; B. Sellers, Q, 40th, who has since died; J. B. Hare, C, 36th, foot; Serg't N Baker, F, 50th, mortally; J. R. Board, C, 36th, hip.

The Charleston Courier learns that in the fighting our North Carolina troops have greatly distinguished themselves.

The Mercury of the 14th "learns from parties just from Savannah that on Saturday afternoon, Sherman made three distinct charges against our line of works at a point about five miles from Savannah, and about mid way between the Central and Gulf Railroads. Each time, the yankee assaulting column was repulsed with heavy loss. Their nearest approach to our fortifications was within a distance of about two hundred yards.

"The Augusta papers mention that Sherman had possession of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, and that the yankees had captured one of the Gulf passenger trains.

"The enemy still holds his position at Coosawhatchie, about three quarters of a mile from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad track. His batteries continue to shell every passing train.

"The Railroad bridge over the Savannah river has not been burned, as was reported. The structure burned was the long and important trestle work on the Georgia side of the Savannah river.

"We learn that the bridge over the Ogeechee river has been destroyed by our troops. It is believed that Gen. G. W. Smith is well posted on the other side of the river, with about 7,000 troops.

"The city on Tuesday was full of rumors of various kinds. The most trustworthy report reaches us via Hardeeville, and is to the effect that heavy fighting was going on at noon on Monday, near the race course, which is only a few miles from Savannah, but that our men had nobly maintained their position and repulsed the enemy."

The Mercury of the 15th says:—

"Sherman seems, for the present, to have abandoned the direct attack on Savannah and appears to be turning his attention to the reduction of the outworks.

"We regret to announce the fall of Fort McAlister. That post was carried early yesterday morning by assault, in which a heavy column of Sherman's best troops participated. It is believed that the en

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1864.

NEW RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

From this date the price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be $20 for one year, $10 for six months, $5 for three months. The price of the Weekly Observer will be $15 for one year, $10 for eight months, $8 for six months, $5 for four months, $4 for three months.

Until next Thursday remittances mailed at a distance in ignorance of this change will be credited at the old rates. After that day, at the new rates. Those who do not like them will have their money cheerfully returned on application.

Dec. 15, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—We are compelled again to advance our rates. A glance at our books has shown us that, with a large advertising business and probably a larger list of subscribers than any paper in the State, the Observer for five months past has not only failed to contribute a dollar to our support, but has required from us a considerable sum in addition to all its receipts to pay for the paper, labor, &c., used in printing it. The enormous expense of living makes it necessary still further to increase the wages of our employees, and to meet this additional expense and the already existing difference between receipts and expenditures, the new rates above have been established. We doubt if the advance be sufficient, but will make the experiment.

THE NEWS.—We are sorry to say that there is nothing of an encouraging character from Georgia. Sherman has been able to effect his march through the entire length of that State, apparently without material opposition or loss, has captured Fort McAlister, (10 or 15 miles south of Savannah we believe;) garrisoned it is said by 150 men, and is now threatening the city itself. Of our ability to hold it against him, we have no other information than the confident tone of the Georgia papers, on which we should have more reliance if they had not professed equal ability to destroy the enemy's army on its march through the State. A rumor was prevalent in Charleston on Friday, as we learn from a gentleman who left there on that day, that our forces had evacuated Savannah; but there is no confirmation of the rumor.

Apart from the disgrace, as we regard it, of allowing such a march through Georgia, and the loss of such an opportunity to strike a signal blow against the enemy, we think the present location of Sherman less injurious to us than that at Atlanta, provided he can be confined to the coast. The whole interior of Georgia has been recovered, at the loss, it may be, of Savannah. We doubt not, too, that the sight of the smoking ruins, houseless families, and insulted and outraged women, along Sherman's track, will nerve many an arm to strike with redoubled vigor against the ruthless barbarians.

The Northern news is highly interesting. The yankees, apparently convinced by two deserters and the "peace" resolutions of Mr. Leach, and others, that the work of subjugation is about accomplished, seem to be bent on punishing England. Let them go ahead, by all means. Our sympathies will be almost as equally divided as those of the woman in the fight between her husband and the bear.

A LETTER FROM SEWARD.—Among all the writings of this political hack, which have generally been distinguished for plausibility and cunning, we doubt if any will go down to posterity with so ill a savor as the following. It is in reply to the application of Lord Wharncliffe and other benevolent Englishmen, who asked to be permitted to send to Confederate prisoners in the yankee possession the clothing, &c. purchased with the £17,000 realized from the bazaar lately held in Liverpool. In making the application, they had been careful to disavow any intention of giving "political aid," or "an imputation that rebel prisoners are deprived of such attentions as the ordinary rules enjoin:"

Mr. Seward to Mr Adams, U S. Minister to England.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1864.

Sir: I have received your despatch of the 18th of November, No. 807, together with the papers therein mentioned, viz: a copy of a letter which was addressed to you on the 12th of November last by Lord Wharncliffe and a copy of your answer to that letter. You will now inform Lord Wharncliffe that permission for an agent of the committee described by him to visit the insurgents detained in the military prisons of the United States, and to distribute among them seventeen thousand pounds of British gold is disallowed. Here it is expected that your correspondence with Lord Wharncliffe will end. That correspondence will necessarily become public. On reading it the American public will be well aware that, while the United States have ample means for the support of prisoners, as well as for every other exigency of the war in which they are engaged, the insurgents who have blindly rushed into that condition are suffering no privations that appeal for relief to charity, either at home or abroad. The American people will be likely to reflect that the sum thus insidiously tendered in the name of humanity constitutes no large portion of the profits which its contributors may be justly supposed to have derived from the insurgents by exchanging with them arms and munitions of war for the coveted productions of immoral and enervating slave labor. Nor will any portion of the American people be disposed to regard the sum thus ostentatiously offered for the relief of captured insurgents as a too generous equivalent for the devastation and desolation which a civil war, promoted and protracted by British subjects, has spread throughout the States, which before were eminently prosperous and happy. Finally, in view of the last officious intervention in our domestic affairs, the American people can hardly fail to recall the warning of the Father of our Country directed against two great and intimately connected public dangers, namely, sectional faction and foreign intrigue. I do not think the insurgents have become debased, although they have sadly wandered from the ways of loyalty and patriotism. I think that in common with all our countrymen, they will rejoice in being saved by their considerate and loyal Government from the grave insult which Lord Wharncliffe and his associates, in their zeal for the overthrow of the United States, have prepared for the victims of this unnatural and hopeless rebellion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The world has seldom had such a spectacle for contemplation. A neutral people have had their sympathies moved by the accounts, even of the yankees themselves, of the sufferings of Confederates in yankee prisons, and bestir themselves to procure means to relieve some of those sufferings—the physical sufferings of cold and hunger—as they have doubtless done in many cases in their own and other countries. Instead of feeling a glow of satisfaction at such an exhibition of humanity; instead of rejoicing at the relief thus to be afforded to men whose lot is hard at the best; the government of a great nation—great in power at least—turns upon the charitable Englishmen with ferocity, insults them with all sorts of false pretences, and flatly refuses to allow them to do their purposed act of benevolence.

His first false pretence is that it was intended to distribute "seventeen thousand pounds of British gold" among the prisoners. Mr. Seward was informed that it was not British gold, but blankets and socks and other warm clothing, that were to be distributed among the sufferers. But Mr. Seward lugged in the British gold for effect upon the sovereigns at home. He has a vivid recollection of the potency upon the ignorant, in past political contests, of the term "British gold," and so, instead of the gold being invested in blankets and socks, he converts the blankets and socks into gold. The influence of this trick will be confined to his own country and people. Everywhere else it will be scorned.

The second falsehood, open and known to all, consists in the declaration that the prisoners "are suffering no privations that appeal for relief to charity, either at home or abroad." We doubt if such a bold assertion would ever have been true of prisoners of war held by any nation, at any period. It is universally known to be untrue of the present contest, and untrue, we freely admit, of the prisoners held by both sides; and nothing but the most complete disregard of truth, and indifference to his own reputation as a man and a high official, could have induced Mr. Seward to make such a statement. That the United States have ample means for the support of the prisoners, is true, and as well known as it is that the Confederacy is straitened for like means to support the yankee prisoners held by it, and that no other consideration would justify ourselves to ourselves for the failure to furnish such ample means.

After an amusing fling at the English for doing what the yankees would be most happy to be allowed still to do, as they have done for centuries, viz: exchange their wooden nutmegs and corn brooms and axehelves for "the coveted productions of immoral and enervating slave labor," and after a ridiculous assertion that this mere act of charity was an "officious intervention," Mr. Seward pretends that the people of the Confederacy consider this humane act of Lord Wharncliffe and his associates as an "insult"! He knew, and all the world knew, that the act was hailed throughout the Confederacy with unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction. We are not sure but that it moved our own government to propose the arrangement by which the prisoners on both sides will hereafter happily be supplied with necessaries by their own governments.

Upon the whole, the cold blooded inhumanity and the shallow pretences of this letter of Mr. Seward will damage him and his country throughout the world. No honest man can read it without disgust, no humane man without amazement, no sensible man without wonder that Mr. Seward had so little tact, to say nothing of honesty and feeling, as thus to expose himself and his country to contempt.

YANKEE DIPLOMACY.—We have noticed elsewhere the letter of Mr. Seward to Lord Wharncliffe, but yankee diplomacy has just presented a still more extraordinary production, in a very long letter from James Watson Webb, formerly Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, now U. S. Minister to Brazil. We have not room for it entire. It is an answer to the Brazilian Secretary of State, who had called his attention to the violation of the sovereignty of Brazil by the capture of the Florida in the port of Bahia.

Mr. Webb says his government insists that the vessel had no nationality and was to all intents and purposes a pirate. That this is not true, is manifest from the treatment of the officers and men captured on the Florida. If they were pirates, the U. States would hang them, of course; but they dare not do that, because they are not pirates, and because all mankind would applaud the retaliation which would be sure to follow. They demand of England and Brazil to treat the Florida as a pirate, when they themselves dare not.

But nearly the whole long letter is devoted to abuse of England for having, fifteen days after she heard of the rebellion, recognized the rebels as a belligerent power, thus giving them access to the ports of Great Britain, and degrading the United States [hard to do that] to the level of the aforesaid rebels. "This act of the British government (says Webb) was as much a *casus belli* as would have been the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the so-called Confederate States. It would unquestionably have been so considered, if France and other European Powers had not immediately sustained the great injustice of England, to which Brazil also, as soon as possible, gave her sanction and approval." And he affirms that this was done for the purpose of getting possession, "*by indirect means*" of the carrying trade, (a result which has indeed followed, so much to the damage of the United States and the benefit of England, in consequence of the depredations of the Florida and other Confederate Cruisers.) Webb says that instead of being a belligerent power we are "only a band of rebellious traitors," never separated from the United States. He insults Brazil by telling her Secretary of State that she only recognized us as a belligerent "because it is the custom of Brazil to follow a policy in accordance with that recognized by the European Powers." As much as to say, she had no mind or will of her own, but tamely followed the lead of England as a matter of course. He says the United States "submitted to the unfriendly and unjust act *only because she was not able to repel it*, not being able to declare war against the whole world, and, at the same time, repress a gigantic rebellion." But for this recognition as belligerents, he says the rebellion would have been suppressed more than two years ago, with but a small portion of the sacrifice the United States has been compelled to make. The United States "protests against the right of Brazil to acknowledge our rebels as belligerents," although, as is well known to all the world, the United States has recognized us as belligerents by exchanging prisoners and in various other ways. Mr. Webb proceeds:—

"The government of the United States will feel regret at learning that a commander in the navy, without any instructions or authority whatever, took upon himself the responsibility to capture one of the piratical cruisers of our rebels while she was anchored in the port of Bahia, and the undersigned believes himself to be authorized to assure your Excellency that all the reparation which honor and justice exact will be very freely offered, and much more freely and promptly than if the act had been committed by an American cruiser in the waters of the most powerful nation of the world. But while making this reparation, the government of the United States will offer, without doubt, her *amende honorable* under protest. * * * * She will proclaim, as heretofore, that a ship constructed in English ports and by English mechanics, and with English funds, armed and equipped by Englishmen, with an English crew to navigate and fight, which goes out of an English port with the English flag, with the avowed purpose of destroying the commerce of a friendly Power—perhaps her commercial and political rival—and which undertakes to capture and destroy the commerce of a friendly Power under the ridiculous pretence that she is a man-of-war belonging to the rebels—without ever having entered a rebel port—is neither more nor less than a pirate, which the nation whose commerce she molests, according to all the principles of equity and justice recognized by civilized and christian communities, has the right to pursue and destroy in any quarter of the world. But the government of the United States will say, at the same time, to Brazil, that the Powers of the world being in accord against her, though certainly without intention of wrong, and being denied her international rights in consequence of this accord, she finds herself obliged to submit to what she cannot resist, as she has stated to all the nations, including Brazil, of whose desire to act justly she does not doubt. Submitting however, as she has done, because she is obliged to do so, and recognizing the right of those pirates to enjoy the protection in the ports of England and France simply because she cannot resist it, the government of the United States will not withhold from Brazil one iota of that reparation which, under the same circumstances and in her present embarrassed position, she would be obliged to concede to England. * * *

Neither the United States nor the undersigned are directly or indirectly responsible for this occurrence. It was not ordered or authorized either by the government of the United States or the undersigned, and it will be regarded by his government as it is by the undersigned, a source of sincere regret that, if such an accident was necessarily to happen, it did not occur in the waters of a Power which, within fifteen days after being informed of the rebellion in the United States, encouraged our rebels by granting them belligerent rights,—[why not then make such an "accident" happen in an English port?] —an act which her people approved of and which our rebels considered as calculated to bring upon us all the evils which have since resulted from it, and which might have brought about the dissolution of the American Union.

Thus replying to the note of your Excellency, and accepting as facts the statements of which the undersigned has no knowledge, the undersigned very frankly, in his own name, and also in behalf of his government, under the circumstances already stated, disavows, with all his force, the capture of the pirate Florida in the waters of Brazil. * * *

In the perfect conviction that the government of the United States will promptly do all that is consistent with its proper dignity and the honor and dignity of Brazil—[the United States has not "promptly" done anything of the kind]—the undersigned asks your Excellency to excuse this hasty note and renews the expression of his distinguished consideration.

JAMES WATSON WEBB.

This bellicose letter of the renowned Webb, so full of humiliating confessions of cowardice or feebleness of his country, and of indiscreet blabbing of its feelings against England, has caused a stir in both England and the United States. The London Times says of it,—

"It is fortunate for the peace of the world that the English nation is not easily moved by unseemly language, but, content with resistance to acts of wrong, allows words, however offensive, to pass by without regard."

The New York Herald, the old enemy of Webb, makes the indiscretion of the latter the more apparent by affecting to suppose his letter a hoax; and we were inclined to believe it such, but that it is not so, is evident from the comments of the London Times. It is but a premature explosion of the pent-up wrath of the yankees, which will be very certain to result in hostile acts if they should ever get out of their present troubles with whole bones. The discharge of the raiders from Canada upon Vermont, by the Canadian Court, against the indignant remonstrance of the U. S. attorney, will add to the bitterness of feeling against England, particularly as the discharge was greeted by cheers from the audience in the Court. We shall not be surprised to see a retaliatory raid into Canada from the border States, inspired by Seward's and Webb's letters and this discharge. It would be in keeping with the Florida affair, and merely anticipate the period for the war which all yankeedom evidently means to wage upon England when able to do so. We trust they will go ahead, and that at once. It will be seen that one preliminary step has been taken in the yankee Congress, by giving England notice of a determination to increase the naval force on the Lakes which separate Canada from the United States.

MR. ASHE.—We were aware that the Hon. Thos. S. Ashe had established an enviable reputation in Congress during his two years' service there. The following paragraph from the Richmond Whig is one evidence of the fact:

"Mr. Ashe, the new Senator, was a member of the Provisional Congress, and will be recollected as the unsuccessful competitor of Mr. Christian, in the 7th District, now represented by J. M. Leach, who was elected in place of Christian, deceased. Mr. Ashe was, before the war, an old line Whig, and is thoroughly with the Confederacy in its struggle for independence. Mr. Ashe is a gentleman of fine attainments and the highest character."

HOSPITAL FUNDS.—Dr. P. E. Hines, C. S. Medical Director for North Carolina, having charge of all the Hospitals and Way-side Homes in this State, states, through the Raleigh Confederate, that the Confederate Government has made very liberal provision for the sick and wounded in those institutions, in fact, has done all that money can do for them. Every month shows an unexpended balance in each of them, varying last month from $465 in the lowest to $14,702 in the highest. But, says he, "money cannot purchase many delicacies, because they are not to be had, nor can it purchase the cheering influence, gentle words and sympathetic attentions of the ladies, which have done so much to add to the comfort and to cheer up our sick and wounded soldiers."

A HARD MARCH.—The Petersburg Express says that the pursuit of the Belfield raiders was one of the severest marches to which Gen. A. P. Hill's corps has ever been exposed. It was through snow, thaw, then freeze, and the intense cold of last week. They were not well prepared, and suffered severely.

A letter from an officer of Lane's Brigade, received by us this morning, confirms this account. In spite of the weather, about 100 miles was marched in five days. The weather has moderated, and the Brigade was in comfortable winter quarters—the enemy in sight, from half a mile to a mile distant.

FLORENCE AND FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this Company met at the Town Hall on Thursday the 15th at the call of the Commissioners named in the charter, when the following board was elected, viz:

President, Wm. McL. McKay. Directors: David A. Ray, Jas. M. Williams, Alex. Johnson, Jr., E. L. Pemberton, John Shaw, of Fayetteville, Hector McNeill and Murdock McRae, of Robeson, Rob't P. Hamer and Thos. J. Manning, of Marion District, S. C.

At a meeting of the board of Directors, Barth'w Fuller, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer. The company is now fully organized. If the people of Fayetteville and along the line will only do what they can for this work, it will soon commence and it will not be long before it will be ready for the iron.

MAIL FAILURES.—The Northern mail has failed to arrive every day for a week past. On several days the failure was total; on the others only back mails came through.

Among the missing mails just through is a long letter from our army correspondent, Long Grabs, which would have been useful and interesting when written about a month ago. Now, it is rather late.

NO PAPER ON MONDAY NEXT.—To give a brief respite from labor to all hands connected with the Observer office, we propose to take a holiday of a day or two at Christmas, and will therefore issue no paper on Monday next. Subscribers to the Weekly Observer will, however, be supplied with the Semi-Weekly on Thursday next the 22d. Should there be any news of more than ordinary importance an extra will be issued on Monday.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—The first number, issued at Wilmington on Saturday, by Messrs. Sinclair & Munson, has reached us, doubled in size and much improved in appearance.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—Treasurer Worth advertises $500,000 6 per cent. coupon 30 years bonds. Bids received to January 2d 1865.

SALISBURY.—Brig. Gen. Bradly T. Johnson has gone to Salisbury to command the post, says the Watchman of Saturday.

YANKEE ATROCITIES.—The reader has scarcely forgotten the record of yankee outrages at Milledgeville in a late Observer. Two of the young ladies mentioned last week became inmates of the Insane Asylum at Columbia S. C.

☞ An anonymous communication in relation to outrages by deserters in a neighboring county of course is not published. We have, however, forwarded it to the authorities at Raleigh.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh papers furnish nothing in addition to our correspondent's account of Wednesday's proceedings in the last Observer except the Senate vote on Mr. Pool's "Peace" resolutions. These having come up, Mr Speight moved to lay them on the table, which was done by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Aycock, Berry, Bryson, Courts, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Kirby, Lindsay, Long, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne—24.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Mann, March, Odom, Patterson, Patton, Pool, Sanders, Snead, Straughn, Warren—20

Mr. Berry moved to reconsider this vote.

Mr. Lindsay moved to lay this motion on the table, and called for the ayes and noes. There being a tie, 22 to 22, the motion was not agreed to by the Speaker's casting vote.

The question then being on Mr. Berry's motion to reconsider, it was not agreed to, by yeas 22, nays 23. So the resolutions were tabled.

In the Senate, on Thursday, bills to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works, to pay bounty to soldiers, and allow the Junior Reserves the regular military bounty, passed their third readings. A committee reported that in the opinion of the Supreme Court it was not legally necessary that the Legislature should be in session at the Governor's inauguration; and another in favor of adjournment from the 23d inst. to the 1st Monday in March next.

In the Commons, on Wednesday night, under a suspension of the Rules by Mr. Shepherd's motion, the Revenue bill passed its 3d reading, 54 to 21, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Allston, Amis, Austin, Baxter, Beam, Boyd, Bryan, Caho, Caldwell, Carson, of Rutherford, Clapp, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Faison, Farmer, George, Gibbs, Gidney, Gudger, Hadley, Harris, Harrison, Hawes, J H Headen, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Lyle, McLean, Murphy, Outterbridge, Patton, Pence, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancil, Strong, Wooten—54.

Nays—Messrs. Alfland, Alford, Ashworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Fiyal, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrison, J H Headen, Henry, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbel, Johnston, Jordan, Lowe, Mann, McCormick, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson, Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh, Wheeler—50.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1864.

Editors Observer: The proceedings of the General Assembly yesterday on the recommendation of Magistrates show little indication of a disposition to give these officers up to the tender mercies of the conscript men, or appropriate the offices exclusively to the occupancy of the maimed, the broken down, or the otherwise generally disabled or exempt. In the House, as will be seen by the report of proceedings sent you, a resolution looking to some modification of the usual freedom of appointment was voted down, and though in the Senate a restrictive resolution was passed after a hot discussion, it amounted to nothing, for not a single question was asked as to any either of the House or Senate nominations. The number of recommendations in the House was 427, and in the Senate enough more were nominated to swell the aggregate to 450. Of this number Wake comes in for twelve, of whom is W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Standard. Your own county has twelve, also, as follows: J. S. Carver, Jas M. Williams, W J McPhail, Jonathan Evans, J. W. Baker, Jr., John G. Smith, Wm. Elliott, J R Lee, John Kirkpatrick, Walter Draughon, W. N. Tillinghast, and John Shaw.

In the votes of late an amelioration of that bitter partyism so prominent a week or so since has appeared, but in the Senate the debate of Friday and Saturday last was even more rancorous. On Friday, in particular, the soreness occasioned by the tabling of the Peace resolutions broke forth in some severe speeches and some hardly less severe *sotto voce* remarks, not given in the reports. Yesterday the same spirit seemed at work, and, as the advisability of preventing any possible conscript from becoming a Magistrate was discussed, the debate was so hot and fast that, what with the unusual crowd in the lobby and the number of fair spectators in the gallery, the Senate Chamber presented a most lively and animated appearance. Mr. Pool spoke several times very briefly, and it is striking to notice the attention paid to him on every side when on the floor.

The adjournment question still hangs fire wofully, but the chances point now to members getting off by Friday next, unless the *straights* in the Senate can succeed in staving off an adjournment, as is contemplated, in order to resurrect and discuss the Peace resolutions.

Last night a large meeting of members from the West was held in the Commons Hall to devise, if possible, some means of protecting that section of the State from the violence and marauding of deserters and tories. Senator Patterson was called to the Chair and Commoner Horton of Wilkes appointed Secretary. His Excellency Gov. Vance, when the object of the meeting had been declared, said he thought the Legislature should mature some act to check these outrages and favored a legalization of what was now a virtual outlawry against these desperadoes, that thus the killing them might be no murder but a doing God and the State service. Not thinking he should participate in the discussion he would give no opinion as to the act proper to be passed. Senators Patton, Horton and Bryson and Commoners Craige, Sharpe, Brown of Madison, J. H. Headen, and others, spoke, and on motion of Mr. Carson, Commoner from Rutherford, a committee of five (consisting of Sharpe of Iredell and himself of the Commons and Senators Bryson of Haywood, Patton of Buncombe, and McCorkle of Catawba,) was appointed to consider the matter and report by a bill to the Senate or otherwise. Some of the atrocities mentioned at the meeting as having been perpetrated by the miscreants who sally out like wolves from the mountains are sufficiently horrible, among them the murdering and *scalping* a husband in the very presence of his wife, and the robbing five consecutive times of a poor, unprotected widow.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Wright, from the joint committee on importation of goods, etc, reported resolutions instructing the State Congressional delegation to protest against the present restrictions on the commercial operations of the State, and to "claim and insist" on payment for the Ad-Vance; also a resolution recommending S. F. Phillips, Esq, as a commissioner to investigate the blockade operations of the State steamers. On this general subject it may be mentioned that 20,000 pairs of shoes and an immense quantity of cloth and other stores are now at the Islands waiting a chance to enter, if the State vessels will be permitted to bring them in. It is not expected that a single dime will ever be obtained for the Ad-Vance, though the committee state that she was lost by her coal being unlawfully taken for the Tallahassee.

Mr. Courts moved no person be recommended for a Magistracy not otherwise exempt; which Mr. Odom moved to amend so as to exclude officers of the Home Guards from nomination. Mr. Arendell moved to table both. Not agreed to, by 16 to 25. Mr. Pool then moved to strike out Mr. Odom's amendment. Carried by 19 to 18, and the resolution passed by 23 to 18. In the House, beyond the nomination of Magistrates—427 of 'em all in a row—nothing of interest was done save the reporting of a resolution denying the Gov'r of Virginia the privilege of using the State rail roads till he allow the State salt at Saltville, Va., to be taken away.

In the Supreme Court nothing of special importance is on docket for this term. T. P.

[Our correspondent's report of proceedings not rec'd.]

A letter from an occasional correspondent at Raleigh says:

"I am very sorry to see so much party excitement here. There seems to be no abatement of it, although the country is now undergoing that fiery ordeal from which all, ignoring all party strife and political divisions, should unite in heart and soul to rescue it successfully, and place our Confederacy, refined by suffering and the sorest trials, among the nations of the earth, free from the influence or control of yankee despotism and cruelty. There was great excitement in the Senate when Mr Pool's Peace Resolutions were laid upon the table. After the result was announced the Senate adjourned until next day, being entirely unfitted for the transaction of business. I think the Legislature will adjourn some day next week, to meet again, but at what period is extremely uncertain."

From Richmond—Nothing worthy of notice has occurred on the military lines north of the James river. Four-fifths of Grant's army is now on the south side. On the lines north of the Appomattox all intercourse between the pickets of the two armies has been stopped by peremptory orders from their respective generals. Warren's troops, during their expedition to, and return from, Bellfield, treated the country people with the harshness and cruelty now commonly practiced by yankee raiders. Most of the dwelling-houses on their route were burnt, and the owners beaten and otherwise maltreated. As the raiders were much more savage on their retreat than on their outward trip, it is to be presumed they sought to punish the defenseless country people for the injury inflicted on themselves by Gen. Hampton's bold troopers.

Richmond Dispatch, 15th.

The Raid from Tennessee into S. W. Virginia.—After leaving Bristol [as elsewhere reported,] the enemy advanced up the railroad towards Abingdon, which, we presume, fell into their hands, though we have no information of the fact. The next we hear of them they had, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, pounced down on Glade Spring, a depot on the railroad, 13 miles this side of Abingdon, taking every one there by surprise and capturing all of the railroad employees except one, who managed to escape to tell the tale. At last accounts, the enemy were pushing up the railroad in the direction of Marion, which is 27 miles this side of Abingdon. This is a raid in Breckinridge's rear. The raiders, leaving his forces somewhere in the neighborhood of Knoxville, came up the north side of the Holston river and crossed over to Bristol. If unchecked, it is likely they will come up the railroad as far as Salem, and thence escape to Kanawha by the route followed by Hunter last summer.—*Ib.*

For Forrest.—Three full regiments from Kentucky, numbering near three thousand men, have recently joined Gen. Forrest, whose cavalry force now numbers between ten and eighteen thousand.

Governor of South Carolina.—The South Carolina Legislature has elected Hon. A. G Magrath, at present Judge of the U. S. District Court.

Wilmington Municipal Election.—On Thursday last, Messrs. Jno. Dawson, James Shackleford, S. R. Bunting, J. G. Bauman, Eli Murray, W. S. Anderson, and T. C. Miller were elected Commissioners.

Fort McAlister.—The garrison of the fort consisted of 150 men. The Fort is 15 miles southwest of Savannah, at the point where the river is crossed by the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad. It is about six miles from the Ossabaw sound. The capture of this position puts Sherman in communication with the yankee fleet.

Grave Charge.—A deserter from the 53d N. C. regiment, named Harrison Church, was brought to this city yesterday and committed to Castle Thunder. He was recently captured in North Carolina in yankee uniform, and with a yankee commission in his pocket.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 19.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 6 00 Pork 2 50 to 3 00. Lard 6 00
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 5 00 Butter 7 00 to 9 00.
Cotton 1 75. Coffee 20 00
Cotton Yarn—35 00 to 45 00 per bunch.
Coppers, retail 35 to $7. Dried Fruit 1 25 to 1 50
Flour—Super, $225, Family, $275.
Grain—Corn $22 50 to $24. Wheat $35. Rye $29.
Hats 12 50 Peas $20
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 5 00, country made 3 50.
Fodder $10. Hay $8 to $10 Shucks $8 to $10.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Green Apples 25 00 per bushel.
Eggs 3 50 per dozen.
Leather 25 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $50 00.
Molasses, country made, 18 50 to 20 00.
Rice 75 be sack.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 10 00.
Soda 7 00 to 8 00 per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 5 00 per lb., Toilet 8 00 to 10 00
Nails 3 50 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 35 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $20 bush; sweet $10.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 4 50
Salt 40 00 to 45 00 per bushel.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Tallow 5 00 Wool $8 to $10
Corrected by E L PEMBERTON

CONCERT.

THE YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN will give a **Vocal and Instrumental Concert,** (at FAYETTEVILLE HALL) for the benefit of the poor of this Town, on Wednesday Evening, 21st inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock

Tickets will be for sale at the Book and Drug Stores.

Dec'r 19. 1t

NOTICE.

THE several District Committees for relief of soldiers' families are requested to meet at the office of A M. Campbell on Saturday next, 24th inst, at 12 o'clock.

By order Central Board,

A. A. McKETHAN, Chm'n.

Dec'r 17 94 2t

WANTED,

AT the Star Foundry in the town of Fayetteville N. C, two good MOULDERS. Steady employment and good wages M. A. BAKER.

Dec 19 94 tf

FOR RENT.

THE owner desires to rent a good two horse farm for the year 1865. The land is partly new swamp land; he will furnish 1 Mule and plough and three hands. The farm is situated five miles below town on the Wilmington Road. Apply to

A. M. CAMPBELL

Dec'r 16. 94 2t

Lost Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 21, 1864, No. 1209, to James Armstrong, for eight hundred dollars for 4 per cent. interest per annum—under act 17th Feb'y 1864.

Dec'r 16, 1864. 94*2tpd

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the United States—RICHMOND, Dec. 18.—U. S. papers of the 15th contain an official dispatch from Hilton Head, dated the 12th inst., which says that General Howard, commanding Sherman's right wing, had communicated with Foster, Howard's chief of scouts having descended the Ogechee in a small boat and then worked his way into our (yankee) lines. He left the army on the 9th, and brought a dispatch from Howard stating that so far perfect success had marked their campaign and that the troops were in fine spirits.

Nashville dates are to the 13th. Nothing of importance had occurred. Gen Lyon, (Confederate) is marching on Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Chandler of Michigan offered resolutions denouncing the release of the St Albans raiders by the Canadian courts, and authorizing the organization of an army corps for the protection of the Northern frontier from incursions by rebel raiding parties. He also introduced a series of resolutions directing the Secretary of State to demand from the British Government payment in full for all American vessels destroyed by piratical [Confederate] ships fitted out in English ports. The resolutions laid over under the Rules. In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the purchase of 6 revenue cutters for service on the Northern lakes was passed. In committee of the whole, James Brooks of New York made a long speech in favor of entering upon negotiations for peace.

Gen. Dix has issued orders, in consequence of the discharge of the St. Albans raiders, directing the military commander on the frontier, in the event of a similar raid, to pursue the marauding mercenaries into Canada, and if he succeeds in arresting them, under no circumstances to surrender them to the Canadian authorities.

A Montreal telegram of the 14th says that the St. Albans raiders left the city immediately after their discharge. The authorities are taking steps to arrest them. A Toronto telegram of the 14th says that the Lake Erie raiders were before the Court on that day and were also discharged for want of jurisdiction. The result caused much excitement

Congressional—RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The Senate passed the House bill with amendments to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. In the House, a joint resolution for a recess was indefinitely postponed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—In the House, to-day, Mr. Turner of N. C. offered resolutions requesting the President, with advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint 13 Commissioners, of each State, to tender the U. S. Gov't a conference for the negotiation of an honorable peace; failing in this, to use all proper efforts to obtain an immediate exchange of prisoners, and if possible to come to such understanding with the enemy regarding the future conduct of the war as may in some degree mitigate its horrors and atrocities. Mr. Barksdale of Miss. submitted a substitute, setting forth that the U. S. Gov't having repeatedly refused to listen to propositions for an honorable peace or for mediation, and having thus manifested a determination to continue the war, we, whilst reiterating our readiness to enter upon negotiations for peace when ever the enemy is so inclined, will pursue without faltering the course deliberately chosen for the preservation of our liberties; and that the provisions of the Confederate Constitution for making treaties of peace afford ample means for an attempt to that end whenever the United States evinces willingness to enter upon negotiations for termination of the war. The Currency bill discussion was renewed, and a substitute offered by Mr. Perkins of La. The Senate did nothing of interest in open session.

RICHMOND, Dec. 18.—In the Senate, yesterday, nothing of interest was done in open session. In the House, Mr. Turner's resolutions and Mr. Barksdale's substitute were taken up and Mr. Fayette McMullen of Virginia offered a substitute, declaring that whilst it was not expedient and was incompatible with the dignity of the Confederate States to send Commissioners to Washington to secure a cessation of hostilities, it would yet be eminently proper that the House of Representatives should dispatch without delay to some convenient point a body of commissioners to confer with such individuals as may be appointed by the U. S. Gov't, and to agree if possible upon the terms of a lasting and honorable Peace, subject to ratification by respective Governments and sovereign States respectively represented. Mr. McMullen spoke in explanation of his views until the morning hour expired, when the consideration of the currency bill was resumed and Mr. Foote occupied the floor until the House adjourned.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BRITON'S FARM, 10 MILES BELOW KINSTON, N. C., Dec 11, 1864.

The yankees attempted to cross the River this morning 2000 strong, in front of Co K, Cumberland H. G. The enemy not expecting to find any resistance ventured up rather close than was safe for their blue coats, when Co. K, opened on them a few well directed volleys, and then making a movement unobserved by the enemy, not prudent to mention, the thieves beat a hasty retreat taking the Neuse road towards Kinston. I suppose Col. Starr will engage them this evening or early in the morning (Monday.) Not a man hurt.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hepburn, Capt. WM. S NORMENT to EMMA D., youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. J. Harriss of that place.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of Col N. L. Williams, Yadkin county, by Rev. R. H Griffith, Adj't. J. TURNER MOREHEAD to Miss M. LILLY ONNALLY.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 11th inst, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET, widow of the late John McNeill.

Of diptheria, near Longstreet, Moore county, on the 22d Oct'r, FANNY HINTON, aged 6 years, 1 month and 22 days; IDA, on the 1st Nov'r, aged 3 years, 1 month and 22 days; SALLIE NEILL, on the 13th Dec'r, aged 4 months; daughters of A. H. and Emily S. McLeod

RENTING & SELLING.

ON THURSDAY the 22d inst. will be rented,

1 Tenement in Wagon Yard;

1 Dwelling House, Robt Little's, 7 rooms and 5 fire places;

Pew No 70 in Presbyterian Church.

Will be sold,—

Office on Bow Street, Dr Gilliam's;

1 large Work Ox

JOHN H. COOK, Ag't.

Dec 1 1t

Wanted to purchase or hire for the next year, A GOOD, honest girl, to [illegible] a child's nurse. Apply to M. A. BAKER.

Dec'r 19 94tf

FOR RENT,

FOR the year 1865, the HOUSE on Dick street, owned by Capt L R. Breece, and at present occupied by Maj. A M Campbell. Application can be made to Mr J W. LETT

Dec'r 17 94 4tpd

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR the ensuing year, a capable House Servant, who is a good washer and ironer. Apply to S. T. HAWLEY & SON

Dec 19 94-2tpd

Plantation to Rent.

BETWEEN 80 and 100 acres of cleared, and about 300 acres of wood land, 7½ miles from Fayetteville on the Centre Plank Road, with the usual improvements, are offered for rent. Apply to ALEX. McPHERSON, Sr.

Fayetteville, Dec 17 94-2tpd

**COOPERS WANT

LETTER OF Mr. TRENHOLM.

The following letter from Secretary Trenholm, in elucidation of one of the recommendations of his report, thou h addressed to the Committee on Finance, is of general interest:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Nov. 21, 1864.

Hon. F. S. LYON, Chm'n Committee Ways and Means, C. S. Ho. Reps.:

Sir:—The doubts expressed as to the equality of limiting the tax in kind for the support of the currency to three articles only, have had my attentive consideration, and my convictions have not undergone any change.

Assuming the sum of notes to be redeemed at $400,000,000, and the proportion of North Carolina, for example, at one-tenth, or $40,000,000, the tax in kind for that State would be, in corn, 20,000,000 bushels; and it appears to me that the burthen of the tax is in no degree affected by the mode of payment. Being one-tenth of the agricultural income, if paid in kind, it would take from the farmer 20,000,000 bushels of corn; and if paid in money, the value of that quantity. Consequently the State of Virginia, though not taxed in kind on the tobacco crop, if taxed one-tenth of the value in money, would sell that proportion of the crop, and paying the money into the Treasury, contribute thereby her equal share to the common burthen.

To extend the tax to all the present subjects of the tax in kind, would enlarge the sinking fund and allay the apprehensions of possible inequality; but there is something wanting besides a sinking fund; we want a measure of value also. Could we commence the immediate redemption of the notes in specie, and give to all the assurance of receiving payment on demand, the currency would rise at once to specie value. Could we enter immediately upon the redemption in corn at $1 per bushel, with the assurance of an adequate supply to meet all demands, the appreciation, I think, would be nearly as rapid, and the restoration of the value almost complete. My impressions are that it would be quite complete if the privilege of exportation could be given to the purchaser.

The uniformity of quality that belongs to this staple; its character as an article of food; its universal use; and its simplicity as an article of commerce, combine to give it a value more uniform and stable, and more extensively known in our country than that of any other commodity except gold and silver. For this reason, had the supply of corn been equal to the redemption of the notes within a reasonable time, and the immediate funding of a large proportion not been of such great importance, I would have inclined strongly to the use of corn alone. To encourage immediate funding, and secure adequate means for the early redemption of the whole, cotton and wheat were added, but it must be admitted, I think, that these additions impair, to some extent, the simplicity of the plan, and the certainty and invariability of the value of the notes. Three classes of certificates, in unequal proportions and of different value, must now be used in lieu of one certificate of uniform value. The necessity however of providing an adequate fund rendered this concession unavoidable. But to go further in this direction seems unnecessary.

If tobacco, sugar, rice, hay, hemp, &c., were introduced, the yield of each, and the ratio it bears to the others, would have to be ascertained, the comparative value to be determined, and another class of certificates for each to be issued, in the just proportion it bore to the others. This would greatly complicate the plan and seriously endanger its successful execution, and at the same time define and express with less clearness and precision the value of the notes. More I think would be lost thereby, in that part of the plan which is assigned to clothe the notes with the attributes and qualify them to perform the functions of money, than would be gained by enlarging the sinking fund, which is already ample. My impressions are very strong that this view of the subject is correct and I hope the deliberations of the Committee may bring them to the same conclusions. Speedy legislation is of the utmost importance, and unanimity would be of great value, in inspiring confidence and securing the co-operation of the citizens and the States. The latter may contribute greatly to the success of the measure, and at the same time materially reduce the burthen of the tax.

Take the State of North Carolina as an example. Suppose her share of the debt created by the issue of Treasury notes to be $40,000,000, and this measure be not adopted, but by funding or otherwise the payment of the notes in money be provided for; in that case her citizens would have $40,000,000 to pay in specie at a future day. To raise this sum after the war would require at least 50,000,000 bushels of corn; while under the proposed plan 20,000,000 bushels would suffice. It offers also other and greater advantages. If she can borrow $2,000,000 in specie and sterling exchange, which her banks may in a great degree supply, she may, in the ratio of 20 for 1, buy up the whole sum of $40,000,000 and reduce her indebtedness from $40,000,000 to $2,000,000, and relieve her citizens from the tax of 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Or in other words, she may purchase 20,000,000 bushels of corn at 10 cents per bushel. It would be the interest of every State, I think, to pursue this course, whether her citizens contributed to the tax in kind set apart for the currency or not. If Virginia, for example, purchase half the certificates for which North Carolina was to provide the means of redemption, the benefit to her citizens would be precisely the same as that predicated of North Carolina. Each, upon the hypothesis stated, by the expenditure of $1,000,000 in coin would acquire $20,000,000 in certificates. North Carolina would thereby commute a tax in kind of 10,000,000 bushels of corn, and Virginia would levy a tax on other States of 10,000,000 bushels of corn. If the value of corn in the market were $1 a bushel, North Carolina, by laying out $1,000,000 now, would save $10,000,000; Virginia, by the same means, would make $10,000,000, and reimburse herself for a money tax of $10,000,000.

I venture respectfully to submit these reflections to the consideration of the Committee, and remain, with sentiments of great respect, your most ob't serv't,

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

A new Exemption Bill.—RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—In the House of Representatives to-day, the exemption bill was reported from the Military committee. It repeals all former laws on the subject and proposes to exempt all unfit for military service, the Vice President, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or laws of the respective States may declare to be necessary, Ministers of Religion not engaged in buying or selling for profit, employees of Asylums, one Editor for each Newspaper, and such practical printers as are indispensable for its publication, one skilled apothecary in each store, all practising Physicians heretofore exempt not engaged in buying and selling, their fees to be fixed by boards of Commissioners for each State, all teachers heretofore exempt, Railroad exemptions renewed with some modification, persons on religious grounds continued on condition exempts pay an annual tax of $500 and sell surplus products at Government prices. It also authorizes the President to grant other exemptions or details on account of public necessity, justice or equity.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

POST HOSPITAL,
2d MIL. DIST DEPT. N. C. & So. Va.
TARBORO', N. C. Dec'r 9, 1864.

Editors Observer: Please allow me through your columns, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of Gen L. S. Baker's command in this Hospital, to acknowledge the receipt of the following contribution of Hospital stores, and delicacies, from that noble band of sisters—the Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association of Fayetteville, N. C.

Since the organization of this Association, no appeal however frequent, has been made in vain to these kind ladies, for relief to the sick and suffering of our gallant armies, but with patriotic zeal, and heartfelt sympathy have they addressed themselves nobly to their *continued* work of philanthropy. And though a grateful people will rear enduring monuments of fame to the self sacrificing hero-martyrs who have gallantly perished in defending their native soil, from the polluting step of our barbaric foe, yet will they not render the sweet reward to these ministering angels of charity, in their silent work of love, of enshrining them in the nation's heart—there to ever live in grateful remembrance of their virtues, and devotion to the cause, in the darkest hours of the Revolution, in shining contrast to the spirit of extortion, greed and avarice, that has blighted our national name, and cursed the land.

J. E. DOUTHIT,
Ass't Surgeon P. A. C. S. in charge.

Contribution to Post Hospital, Tarboro', (formerly at Washington N. C.) by Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association of Fayetteville, N. C.

75 Bed-comforts, 75 sheets, 75 pillow cases, 44 pair cotton and woolen socks, 12 shirts, 40 towels, 2 elegant blankets, 4 bunches spun cotton, 1 bolt cotton sheeting, 1 large ball candle-wick, 1 bundle linen and bandages, bedcovers and slippers, 1 set candle moulds, 24 tin cups, 24 elegant knives and forks, 24 plates, 6 tea and coffee pots, 6 Brittania table spoons, 25 bottles and jars jelly, claret wine, vinegar pickles, tomato catsup and blackberry cordial, 1 keg pickles, 1 jug copperas wine, 8 lbs black pepper, 1 can Durham mustard, packages of sage, red pepper, allspice, alum, rhubarb, nutmegs, mace, 1 bag hops, 1 bag dried apples, 4 bottles wild cherry bitters, 5 bottles Antimonial wine and British oil.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, of disease contracted in a Northern prison, Jesse Lewis, private in Co H, 28th N. C. T. The subject of this brief notice was kind, obliging, affable and generous, and possessed an immaculate character. Thus has, in the auro-meridan of life, fallen a good boy, a devoted friend, and a brave and faithful soldier, who at all times reposed his trust in Him "who doeth all things well" and walked in accordance with the teachings prescribed in Holy Writ. Thus he lived a holy, good and consistent life and thus he died, which affords us room to believe that he is mingling his voice with the redeemed.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, on the 13th of June 1864, at Richmond, Va., from wounds received at Nolan's Station, Va, May 23d, 1864, Sgt Maj A S Hardister, 58th Reg't N C Troops, and son of Asberry and Cynthia Hardister, of Randolph county, N C.

The subject of this brief sketch was a true soldier and a perfect gentleman. He was one among the many, who at the commencement of the war, manfully went forth in the defence of his country, and who, for nearly three years patiently endured the privations and hardships of camp, weary marches, and the many bloody battles in which the A N V has been engaged, and while gallantly charging the enemy at Nolen Station, receiving a wound, which proved mortal, offered up his life, which is more precious than all things else, a sacrifice upon the altar of our bleeding country, defending our homesteads and all that is dear to us. In him his parents have lost an excellent son, the army one of its best soldiers. He had been a member of the M E Church South for several years, and we trust served his Heavenly Master as faithfully as he did his country. His intelligence, purity of life, kind and affectionate disposition endeared him to all who knew him. He was ever found at his post doing his whole duty. May God comfort the aged parents in this their sore trial.

A COMRADE IN ARMS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, 28th Oct. in the 35th year of his age, of fever, in the Hospital at Elmira, New York, Chester R. Vann, 1st Sgt Co K, 51st Reg't N C T. Another noble sacrifice has been offered upon the altar of our country. Though he fell not in the deadly conflict, yet the same honor is to be bestowed upon him who died away from home and its hallowed influences, in the hands of a merciless and inhuman foe where was no fond wife to soothe his dying pillow, nor cherished friends to pay the last tribute due to the patriot and to the martyr in the holiest cause in which freemen were ever engaged. In the death of Sergeant Vann his family has sustained an irreparable loss; from the roll of the invincible army of Lee the name of a dutiful and valiant soldier has been taken. But why weep for him, kind friends? He sought the pearl of great price, and he gave bright evidences of a change of heart. We are fully persuaded that he has obtained that inheritance which is "incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away." Then lament no more, doting wife, bereaved children, for him, who we believe and trust has entered the upper sanctuary, the new and exalted Jerusalem, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Calmly and peacefully did he fall asleep in Jesus. "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

AMICUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN MEMORY OF DEPARTED BROTHERS.

Cornelius Lawson, first Sergeant Co D, 48th N C T, was killed by a cannon ball at Hanover Junction, the 23d of May 1864. He had been in the service over two years, and had safely passed through many bloody battles, enduring the privations and hardships of camp life as none but the brave ever do. Thus he fell nobly defending the South.

He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for nine years, having in early life enlisted in the army of the Lord. He being the third one of the family that have fallen during this unholy war.

"O memory, thou callest to mind the many happy days, Spent with these loving brothers, at the old home-stead. With kind parents and three affectionate sisters, who are now left to mourn the loss of three sons and brothers, good Lord comfort them in their sad afflictions and throw around them the mantle of Thy love, and help them to feel that all is well, for Cornelius, Nathaniel and Lemuel have each left them testimony that they are gone to that Heaven of bliss, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Lemuel first from us was taken.
By camp fever at Kittrell's Springs,
His body at Bethlehem in the earth is hid,
Beneath the silent coffin lid.

Nathaniel's heart next was pierced by minnie ball,
On the bloody hills of Elkhorn,
His body, doubtless was not buried by the foe,
His bones have long since bleached on that far off shore.

Cornelius then was killed by cannon ball,
And buried beneath Virginia soil
In that loosely old field near Hanover Junction,
His body lies resting from strife and contention.

Thus three noble brothers the Jordan of death have crossed,
And left us to mourn their untimely loss,
Martyred patriots they are gone to that house,
Prepared for them by their Saviour who died on the cross.

No more shall they be called from their happy abode,
To meet in battle the invading horde,
No more shall they hear the sound of the drum and shrill of the fife,
To call them to the field of carnage and strife.

Dear brothers farewell, the future may cast,
A veil of forgetfulness over the past,
But memory will throw off the fetters of years
And visit thee often in sadness and tears.

May the hearts that have loved thee, but now mourn in gloom,
Catch a ray from the light that flows from thy tombs,
Thou are gone in thy youth and beauty to rest,
May it lure us to seek thee in the home of the blest.

Mother weep not for your noble sons
Though they fell defending the South,
Their memory shall live in the hearts
Of all both the true and the brave.

Now let us cease to mourn, and all our tears restrain,
For grace from God will sure be given,
And all of us may meet again,
Yes, we all may meet in heaven.

[paid] A. D. LAWHON.

Masonic Address.

A MASONIC ADDRESS will be delivered in Lumberton on Tuesday 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, by Bro. N. A. McLean. The Masonic fraternity generally are invited to attend. An invitation is also extended to citizens.

JOHN A. BOWLAND,
JOHN R. CARTER,
T. N. BOND,
Committee of Arrangements.

Dec'r 6. 91-2t*26pd

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

We have encouraging reports from the Tennessee army. Equipments for recruits are being sent forward every day and Hood's force is already large enough to march triumphantly thro' Middle Tennessee, should the weather and the roads prove favorable. The impression prevails with well informed parties connected with the army, that Nashville will be recaptured before Christmas, and that should Breckinridge's new campaign prove successful, Chattanooga and Knoxville will be evacuated much sooner.

The reports we have been receiving for several days past relative to large accessions to the army from the citizens of Tennessee, we have room to believe, have much foundation in truth. The attempts on the part of the Federal authorities to enforce the draft in Tennessee and Kentucky can have no other tendency than to increase Hood's army.—*Montgomery, Ala. Appeal.*

The Montgomery Appeal has information which leads it to believe that in the event that General Hood finds the defences of Nashville too formidable to justify an attempt to carry them, he will move to the left of the city and make Clarksville, 65 miles below, on the Cumberland river, his headquarters for the winter. At the same time he could capture Fort Donelson, 35 miles below on the river, and Fort Henry, which is 12 miles from Fort Donelson on the Tennessee river. This would give us the command of both rivers, and from the position at Clarksville the army could draw ample supplies from the productive counties of Christian, Todd and Logan, in Kentucky. Within a radius of 25 miles of Clarksville are not less than 30 first class flouring mills, and the supply of corn and meat in that section is inexhaustible. Besides, recruits would flock to our ranks by thousands, and when spring opens the army would occupy a commanding position, be supplied in every particular and greatly increased in numbers.—*Savannah Republican, 9th.*

Gov. Isham G. Harris of Tennessee sends the following dispatch to the Montgomery (late Memphis) Appeal:—

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, COLUMBIA, Nov'r 28th, via BARTOW, Dec'r 3.—The enemy evacuated Columbia last night, and are retreating on Nashville.

Our army is in good health and most excellent spirits, and are vigorously pressing the enemy's rear, while Forrest will harrass his front and flanks.

Supplies are abundant, and the people are delighted beyond measure at our return. The Tennessee regiments will be filled.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

The Rev. Mr. Browning of the Army of Tennessee, who arrived at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 4th, makes the following statement, somewhat fuller than that published in our last:—

"A fight took place on the 30th ult, between our forces and the enemy at Harpeth creek, near Franklin, in which the enemy was routed from his breastworks, leaving 4,000 killed and wounded and 6,000 prisoners. Cheatham's corps was principally engaged. The enemy are falling back to Murfreesboro'. Forrest is reported to be at Brentwood, between the enemy and Nashville.

The gallant and heroic Maj. General Patrick Cleburne was killed, also Brig. Gens. Granberry, Strahl, Gist and Gordon; General J. C. Brown slightly wounded and Quarles mortally. Our loss represented to be about 3,500. The enemy are said to be concentrating at Murfreesboro'."

A gentleman who arrived in Augusta on the 8th, from Macon, states that an official dispatch had been received there from Gen. Hood, saying he had engaged the enemy in the neighborhood of Nashville, gaining a victory and capturing 5,000 prisoners.

Affairs in Kentucky.—The Mississippian learns from a gentleman who, since 1853, has resided in Louisville, Ky., that the yankee draft has been completed in Jefferson county (Louisville is in this county,) and the quota filled by negroes and Dutch. The draft in the other counties, comparatively speaking, has proven a complete failure, and has been the means of forcing the people in the Confederate army. The men in the border counties are flocking to the standard of the South by thousands. Sixteen hundred were raised in the counties of Henry, Spencer and Owen in a few weeks for Gen. Lyon's command. Jesse is recruiting largely, and as soon as arms can be procured, which will soon be done, as they are now being impressed, he will cross the line with his men.

The United States Government is impressing all the corn, oats and meal, allowing only the pitiful sum of seven dollars per hundred for meat, and corn and oats in proportion.

There is no freedom of speech whatever, the true sentiment of the people, which is intensely Southern, being suppressed by yankee bayonets.

Trans-Mississippi News.—The Mobile Advertiser has had an interview with Hon. E. C. Boudinot, Delegate in Congress from the Cherokee nation, who left Camden, Ark., on the 16th. The latest news he brings is the following, endorsed upon his official despatches as he was on the point of leaving:

"Nov. 15, 1 P. M.—Courier just in from Price. Major General Fagan, with Col. Brooks's brigade and one brigade from Fagan's division, captured Fayetteville, Ark., with eight hundred men and all their ordnance, commissary and Q. M. stores.

"Fort Smith is the next point. Fagan is moving down on it *via* Van Buren, and Price with his command on the west. There are but 3,000 Federals at Fort Smith, which we will capture beyond a doubt."

The information we gather from Mr. Boudinot is interesting, as being the first definite and authentic news from the Trans-Mississippi in a long time, and is altogether of an encouraging character.

The Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles have upwards of 7,000 men in arms, and are firmly united in the Southern cause. About 2,000 Cherokees and Creeks went off to the yankees with Ross, but it is the opinion of Stand Watie that not more than 400 or 500 of them are left.

Mr. Boudinot confirms the report of Colonel Brooks's capture of a train of 50 or 60 wagons between Fayetteville and the Missouri line, just previous to the capture of Fayetteville.

The yankees still hold Little Rock on sufferance; Magruder could capture the place, but it would not pay.

At the latest news from Gen. Price, previous to the capture of Fayetteville, he was at Cane Hill with 33,000 men, a portion of whom are in need of arms. He had great trouble in getting out of Missouri, with his immense spoils, being hard pressed by the enemy, but sustained no disaster except at the capture of Marmaduke and Cabell, on which occasion he lost about 300 men. All the other Yankee stories of their successes over him are fables. At latest account his train, numbering 1,200 to 1,300 wagons, was crossing the Arkansas between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson.

LOST,

THE subscriber has lost a 4 per cent CERTIFICATE, for a Confederate States Bond, signed by W. G. Brodfoot, Confederate States Depositary at Fayetteville, No. 1026, dated 18th March 1864, for $200. Notice is given to all persons not to trade for or receive said certificate. I shall make application to the proper authorities to issue to me a duplicate copy of said certificate. JAMES C. DRAUGHON.

Draughon's Store, N. C., Dec. 12. 92*3tp4*3t

WAR NEWS

The Defeat of the Yankee Expedition against Weldon.—PETERSBURG, Dec 11.—The enemy attacked our forces at Hicksford on Friday, and was signally repulsed. Yesterday morning he retreated and was closely pursued by our cavalry. During the retreat the enemy's flank was several times struck by our forces, who it is believed did much execution and captured a number of prisoners. The enemy is thought to be returning discomfited to our front, having been successful only in robbing citizens of Sussex county.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—An official telegram from Gen. Lee, yesterday, says Hampton, after driving the enemy's cavalry upon his infantry on the afternoon of the 9th, recrossed Nottoway and reached Belfield at daylight yesterday. In the afternoon the enemy attacked his position but were successfully resisted. This morning the enemy is reported retiring and Hampton following. The bridge over the Meherrin was saved. Our loss as far as known, small. The garrison under Col. Gannett and the Reserves behaved well.

About noon yesterday the first division second corps of the enemy, supporting their cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan road south of the Appomattox and advanced towards Dinwiddie C. H. To-day our cavalry, reinforced by infantry, drove them back across Harper's run, capturing a few prisoners and re-establishing our lines.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—An official dispatch from Gen. Lee to day says that the yankee expedition under Warren against Belfield returned to camp yesterday. Two divisions and a corps which had been sent to Warren's relief went only to Kinsey's Mills, where they met Warren retreating and returned with him. Our troops pursued only to the Nottoway River. They have returned bringing in a few prisoners. Our loss was very slight. The superintendent of the Railroad reports 6 miles of the track torn up.

Important from Kinston.—At three o'clock yesterday, information reached Raleigh, that the enemy were advancing on Kinston in force, and were distant only ten miles. At seven o'clock yesterday evening, after some considerable skirmishing, they had advanced to within one mile of our works.—*Ral. Confederate, 12th.*

LATER.—*The Yankees driven back by Col. Starr.*—It will be seen by the following official despatch, says the Confederate of the 13th, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Lt. Gen. Holmes, that the enemy, whom we announced on yesterday as advancing upon Kinston, were met on yesterday at daylight, and after a brisk engagement were driven back, our forces still pursuing. Still further reinforcements have been sent to Kinston, amply sufficient for any force the enemy can bring to bear at that point. Lt. Col. Starr's promptness and courage has thus easily frustrated an attack upon Kinston which if successful might have resulted in serious consequences:

"KINSTON, Dec 12, 1864.—Having been reinforced, I left the brass works at day-light, to find the enemy. I discovered him in considerable force on Neuse road, two miles from town. He showed two pieces of artillery and five or six hundred infantry. After a brisk engagement of thirty minutes, he was driven across South-west bridge, destroying it behind him. Our cavalry and infantry are still pressing him.

J. B STARR, Lt. Col. Com'g."

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ⅓ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hicklin's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W. D. WATSON & CO.

Reference Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Aug 24 61*3awtf1pd

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate, No. 129 for three hundred dollars for 4 per cent Confederate Bonds,—dated 4th March 1864,—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville, N. C., in my favor, has been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made for a Duplicate. BENJAMIN INMAN

Leesville, Dec'r 7. 92*6tpd

Treasury Notes of the Old Issue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
Richmond, Nov'r 14, 1864.

TO the end that every facility may be afforded to the holders of these notes in effecting the exchange for new, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Pay Depositaries, and the Depositaries whose duty has been hitherto limited to funding, are hereby authorized to receive the notes for exchange. Those not supplied with funds will register the names of the depositors, receiving all notes offered for and entitled to exchange, until the 1st day of January 1865, inclusive. The notes received and registered must be forwarded by express to the Treasurer at Richmond, with a copy of the register, and new issues for the payment of the depositors will be immediately forwarded in return.

The Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries are hereby instructed to republish this notice.

G. A. TRENHOLM, Sec'y of Treasury.

Depository at Pittsborough, N. C.
Dec. 5, 1864.

UNDER the above notice, the Old Issue Treasury Notes will be received at this Depository, and certificates therefor issued, which will be redeemed by New Issue as soon as received.

91-1t*2tp4 J. H HAUGHTON, C. S. Dep'y.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Worthy, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Crane's Creek, Moore county, on the 30th day of December 1864, on a credit of six months, NINETEEN LIKELY NEGROES,—men, women, boys and girls. Purchasers giving bond and approved security, before delivery of the property.

K. H WORTHY,
S. E. JOHNSON, } Executors.

Oct'r 26 80*4t

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Sarah Brown vs Thos Barrentine and Wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Neill Brown and Joshua Brown, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct., 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clk.
86*6wpd$14inpt H. H WEBB, Dep'y.

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dana & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 5. 66*tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Angus R. Patterson, Ex'r of Daniel Patterson Dec'd, vs Archibald Patterson, et al.

Petition for a sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald Patterson and —— Guyton and wife Flora, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct. 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clerk.
86*6wpd$14inpt H. H. WEBB, Dep'ty.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE period for the publication of the Schedule of Prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Murdoch deprives us of his services, we have called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as experts on the present occasion.

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bus, 28 lbs		$5	00
" "	unpeeled, " "	3	50
Axes,	with handles, each	12	50
"	without " "	12	00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3	00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bus 60 lbs	7	00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10	00
"	peach, "	10	00
Beef,	fresh, lot, per lb	1	00
"	fresh, green, per lb,	1	00
"	salted, "		50
Candles,	tallow, per lb	1	50
"	adamantine, per lb	3	00
Chains,	trace, per pair	3	75
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to y'd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	11	00
Cotton,	raw, per lb	6	00
Coffee,	Rio, per lb	1	00
Corn,	unshelled, per bus of 70 lbs	4	50
Corn meal,	sacks not included, per bus of 50 lbs	5	00
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 2 yds to lb, per yard		20
Flour,	extra family, per b'l, 196 lbs	45	00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	41	25
"	superfine, per bbl, 196 lbs	37	50
"	fine, per bbl of 196 lbs	33	75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 lbs	4	00
"	unbaled, " "	3	50
Hats,	wool, each	5	00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	4	00
"	unbaled, " "	3	50
Hides,	dry, extra, per lb	3	00
"	dry, "	2	50
"	green, "	1	50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head	1000	00
"	2d " " "	800	00
House rent,	per month	20	00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton 2000 lbs	350	00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314	00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	275	00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710	00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 lbs	1000	00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton 2240 lbs	400	00
Jeans,	wool domestic, per yard	10	00
Kettles,	comp. iron, per lb		80
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	30	00
Lard,	per lb	2	75
Leather,	sole, per lb	6	00
"	upper, "	7	00
"	harness, "	7	00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon		00
"	serghum, "	10	00
Mules,	1st class per head,	1000	00
"	2d " "	800	00
"	3d " "	500	00
Nails,	per keg	100	00
Oats,	shod, baled, per 100 lbs	5	25
"	" unbaled, " "	4	50
"	baled per 100 lbs	5	25
"	shelled, per bus	4	00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	1	50
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard	1	75
Onions,	per bus	8	00
Oxen, work	1st quality, per yoke	1000	00
" "	2d " "	800	00
Peas,	cow, per bus of 60 lbs		50
Potatoes,	Irish, "	4	00
"	sweet, "	4	00
Peaches, dried,	peeled, per bus 38 lbs	8	50
"	unpeeled " "	5	00
Pork,	fresh, neat per lb	2	00
"	salted "	2	52
"	gross	1	40
Pasturage	1st quality, near town, per head, per month	8	00
"	common, near town, per head, per month	5	00
"	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7	00
"	common in the country, per head, per month	4	00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	55	00
Rice,	new, per lb		50
"	old, "		40
Rye,	good, per bus of 56 lbs	5	00
Sacks,	two bus, osnaburgs, each	3	00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 4½ yds to lb, per yard	1	80
"	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 8¼ yds to lb, per yard,	1	10
Cotton stripes,	8 yds lb, per yard	1	75
Salt,	Coast, per bus 50 lbs	20	00
"	Liverpool, " "	35	00
"	Virginia, " "	25	00
Steel,	cast, per lb	8	00
Shoes,	army, per pair	15	00
Shoe thread,	flax, per lb	10	00
Socks,	soldiers', wool, per pair	2	00
Sheep,	fat, per head	35	00
Sugar,	brown, common, per lb	3	00
Soap,	hard, per lb	1	00
"	soft, "		75
Shucks,	baled, per 100 lbs	4	00
Shorts,	good, per bus of 22 lbs		75
Skip stuff,	" " of 37 lbs	1	40
Tea,	black, per lb	5	00
"	green, "	3	00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 as to yd, per yd	1	50
Tobacco, No 1	Extra	3	00
"	1	2	50
Tobacco, No 2,		1	75
Tobacco Lugs		1	25
Tallow,	clean, per lb	2	50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon	2	00
"	manufactured, per gallon	1	00
Whiskey,	good "	10	00
Wheat,	good, per bus of 60 lbs	7	50
Wheat bran,	per bus of 17 lbs		50
Wool,	washed, per lb	3	00
"	unwashed, "	6	00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350	00
"	wood axle, 2 " " "	250	00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch 5 lbs	8	00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES

Baling long forage, per 100 pounds,	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	10 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	25 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	12 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per day,	2 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per month,	45 00
Hire of horse, per day,	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practicable, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth of his surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will only prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed.

Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) R. K. BURGWYN, Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stockersville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for the State of N. C.

WM. H JONES, Umpire
Raleigh, Dec 7 1864 92*2t

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 21st inst., a Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about four years old; both his hind feet are white, one has more white than the other, he has a white spot in his face. He was stolen by the horse thief *Fry*, and the last heard of him he was in his possession at Malcom Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse to me or for information so I can get him again.

My address is Argyle P. O. Cumberland county, N. C.

SARAH ANN GADDEY.

Dec'r 9. 92*3tpd